Annotated List of the Arctic Marine Fishes of Canada

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ABSTRACT

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Compilation of the occurrences of marine and anadromous fishes in Canadian Arctic marine waters has resulted in an updating of the species known to occur in this area. The list currently consists of 189 species comprised of 115 genera in 48 families. Additionally, 83 species occur extralimitally in waters adjacent to Canada, thus may in the future be recorded from the Canadian Arctic ichthyofauna. A further 36 species of primarily freshwater taxa may occasionally occur in brackish marine areas. In comparison to other areas of the country, the Canadian Arctic marine ichthyofauna is relatively depauperate: ca. 371 Pacific marine species, ca. 527 Atlantic marine species; but similar to that in fresh waters – ca. 177 species. In part, this likely results from limited surveys (e.g., few attempts have been made to survey perennially ice-bound areas) and focused sampling of particular areas (e.g., nearshore western Arctic) and species (i.e., those important or potentially so in fisheries). Species' annotations provide information on political, ecozone and general distributions, numbers of locality records in a mapping database, general biology, and where relevant, notes on taxonomy and related issues.

RÉSUMÉ

Coad, B.W. and J.D. Reist. 2004. Annotated list of the Arctic Marine Fishes of Canada. Can. MS Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2674: iv + 112 p.

La compilation de données sur les espèces de poissons marins et anadromes signalées dans l'Arctique canadien nous a permis de faire un bilan des espèces retrouvées dans cette région. La liste comprend actuellement 189 espèces appartenant à 115 genres représentant 48 familles. De plus, 83 espèces sont retrouvées à proximité mais au-delà de la limite des eaux canadiennes, de sorte qu'elles pourraient fort être retrouvées dans les eaux de l'Arctique canadien à l'avenir. En outre, 36 espèces fréquentant surtout des eaux douces peuvent être retrouvées à l'occasion en eaux saumâtres. En comparaison d'autres régions du pays, l'ichtyofaune marine de l'Arctique canadien est relativement pauvre : celle du Pacifique comprend environ 371 espèces et celle de l'Atlantique, environ 527. Par contre, elle est semblable à l'ichtyofaune dulçaquicole, qui comprend environ 177 espèces. La pauvreté de l'ichtyofaune de l'Arctique s'explique probablement en partie par le nombre limité de relevés effectués dans cette région (p. ex., peu de relevés des régions encombrées par les glaces pérennes ont été effectués) et l'échantillonnage ciblé sur certaines zones (p. ex., littoral de l'Arctique de l'Ouest) et espèces (c.-à-d., celles importantes pour les pêches ou pouvant l'être). Des annotations donnent de l'information sur les aspects politiques, les écozones et la distribution générale des espèces, le nombre d'entrées dans une base de données de cartographie, la biologie générale et, le cas échéant, des notes sur la taxonomie et des questions connexes.

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INTRODUCTION

The Arctic marine fishes of Canadian waters have been listed in various publications. McAllister (1960) reported 105 species, Legendre *et al.* (1975) 104 species, McAllister *et al.* (1987) 135 species and McAllister (1990) 111 species. Variations in counts are due to taxonomy, inclusion or not of brackish-water species, and new records. Our work towards a book describing the Arctic marine fishes of Canada, coupled with recent field work and new literature, warrant a revised and annotated list. Although not originally planned as a separate item, the need for such a summary list to be published in advance of the book was suggested by the numerous requests we had for it. Ultimately, based upon the work towards the book, we envision the following products: this list, the book itself, an extensive bibliography of >3800 references on Arctic marine fishes of Canada, and a point distribution database.

METHODS

In this list, we include all wholly marine species found in the area, as well as those which exhibit any degree of amphidromy (i.e., anadromy or catadromy). We exclude primarily freshwater species which although intolerant of salinity may occasionally occur in extremely freshened marine or estuarine areas. We also exclude those primarily freshwater species which are somewhat more tolerant of salinity and thus may occur regularly in brackish waters.

Area

The limits of the area covered are from the northern tip of Labrador eastwards along latitude 61°N to the Canada-Greenland border in the northern Labrador Sea, north along the international marine border with Greenland to the North Pole, and south along longitude 141°W to the Yukon-Alaska border (Figure 1). It therefore includes the Arctic islands and their adjacent waters, the eastern Beaufort Sea, and also Ungava, Hudson and James bays, as well as Hudson Strait. For marine fishes, this area is complemented to the east by Nielsen *et al.* (1992) and Okamura *et al.* (1995) for Greenland marine fishes, to the south and east by Scott and Scott (1988) on Atlantic fishes of Canada, in Alaska by Mecklenburg *et al.* (2002), and in Eurasia by Andriyashev (1954), Whitehead *et al.* (1984-1986), and Andriyashev and Chernova (1995). Works on Canadian freshwater fishes which often include the anadromous species listed here and thus partially complement this marine list include Scott and Crossman (1973) for all of Canada, McPhail and Lindsey (1970) for northwestern North America, Stewart and Watkinson (2004, in press) for Manitoba, Mandrak and Crossman (1992) for Ontario, and Bernatchez and Giroux (1991) for Québec. Detailed regional works on freshwater fishes do not exist for Nunavut, the Yukon Territory, and the Northwest Territories.

Information sources

This work grew out of the development of a book on the Arctic marine fishes of Canada. To fulfill that activity an extensive search was conducted of literature (both published and unpublished 'grey' material) and museum collections to update the listing of taxa present in the area, and to provide point distribution data. In addition, ongoing research activities which sampled marine fishes were included to ensure the most up-to-date information possible. The book on

Arctic marine fish, the supporting database on fish distributions, and the sources searched will be published at a later date. The latter item will be published as a bibliography of over 3800 references, thus the references cited herein are only those referred to formally in the text and do not include the supporting references for distributional, biological, or ecological information.

Entries

Each family entry consists of formal and common names and indicates the number of species currently known to be present in the area. Each species' entry consists of the following components: complete scientific name (i.e., latin binomen, author, date) according to formal taxonomic rules; common names in various languages; province/territories of occurrence; ecozone(s) of occurrence; general distribution; numbers based upon occurrence of sampling localities; size indicating the approximate largest size reported world-wide; biology giving general details of habitats and depths occupied and diet; and, where necessary explanatory notes.

Where a species has been formally divided into recognised subspecies only the taxon(taxa) present in Canadian Arctic marine waters is listed in the nomenclature. Additional information regarding formal subspecific taxa may be found in the Notes section of the relevant taxa. In most cases marine fish are either poorly known or exhibit limited diversity, thus formal subspecies are not described. However, in some groups (e.g., salmonids) high diversity is the norm and numerous subspecies may have been described, with only one or two of these present in the Canadian Arctic.

The current list consists of 189 species, 115 genera and 48 families, exclusive of extralimital and brackish-water species listed separately. The composition and arrangement of the families follows Nelson (1994), and within families genera and species are listed alphabetically by latin name. Further exploratory work, especially in deeper water in Davis Strait, will probably reveal species not yet recorded from Canada. A list of these potential members of the Canadian Arctic ichthyofauna is given at the end of the main list (Extralimital Marine Species from Neighbouring Areas). Similarly, some species which are most properly defined as freshwater may enter brackish water at some point. The list of these follows both of the above lists (Brackish Water Species in the Canadian Arctic).

Nomenclature

Details on taxonomy, such as spellings of scientific names and dates of authors, can be found in McAllister (1990) and Eschmeyer (1998). We present here the latest formal nomenclature and taxonomy, recognizing that it may differ from that in current common usage by fishery managers in the area and others. Within the notes section for relevant species, we have summarized some of these differences in order to make cross-referencing easier for the users of this list. Common names are given in English (E), French (F), Inuktitut (I) for the eastern and Inuvialuktun (In) for the western Arctic. Sources for the names are Desrosiers *et al.* (1995), Graves and Hall (1988), Legendre *et al.* (1975), McAllister *et al.* (1987), McAllister (1990), Nelson *et al.* (2004 in press), and Scott and Scott (1988). Some species have numerous common names (see Coad *et al.*, 1995) but we limit them here to a few principal names; additional common names will be listed in the entries for the future book. The American Fisheries Society (AFS) list of names (Nelson *et al.*, 2004 in press) is followed where possible, but does not contain some deepwater species. Some AFS names are confusing but have a history of use, thus are retained; other names have been advocated, e.g., *Lycodes lavalaei* has the AFS common names Newfoundland Eelpout

and Lycode du Labrador, different in English and French, and there is a *Lycodes terraenovae* in our list (but not the AFS list) that logically would be called Newfoundland Eelpout. Where relevant we have developed an appropriate common name if this did not exist. In addition to some of the sources listed above, Inuktitut and Inuvialuktun names have been gathered using files and documents (e.g., harvest calendars) from northern sources as well as direct correspondence; such names may be incomplete at this writing. Additionally, many local Inuktitut names are simply spelling variants of others, thus not all are listed. Some species are especially important to native peoples as food and due to this they often have a number of names specific to particular life history stages or types, or places where a particular type may be found. Where pertinent such names are also listed.

Common names are capitalised in English because some species have names that may be confused in general statements, e.g., "Arctic sculpins" refers to sculpins of several species in Arctic waters but is also the name of a particular species, *Myoxocephalus scorpioides*. Other common names are also capitalised for consistency. This argument for capitalized English common names has been developed separately by Nelson *et al.* (2002). For consistency we have similarly capitalised the first word of the French common name. Some species are deep water or very rare and have no common name in Inuktitut, or have only a general name covering several species in a family, such as sculpins. Some taxa were not identified to species because material was not retained or lacked essential distinguishing characters (*Bathyraja*, *Holtbyrnia*, *Oneirodes*, *Caristius*). Such taxa can not be assigned common names. One taxon is tentatively identified as *Astronesthes richardsoni* and the specific name is preceded by "cf." to acknowledge this.

Occurrence in Jurisdictions

Species are listed by their occurrence offshore of terrestrial jurisdictions, Provinces and Territories (Table 1), namely the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario and Québec. This hopefully will facilitate administrative activities regarding fish in those jurisdictions.

Occurrence in Ecozones

Species are grouped by ecozones based on a system developed by staff of Fisheries and Oceans Canada to reflect major biophysical features in the area (Figure 2, Table 2) and serve to summarise Arctic Canadian distribution. Note that titles for ecozones indicate regions and as such may include areas outside the strict geographical limits of the name, e.g., Lancaster Sound Region includes waters to the north and south of Lancaster Sound proper. Uncertain occurrences for some species both in Ecozones and also in Jurisdictions is indicated in the individual accounts by square brackets [] and explained in the accompanying notes.

Occurrence in Adjacent Areas

Species are also summarised by their present distribution in waters neighbouring Arctic Canada (Table 3). These are Arctic *Alaska* to the west (Alaskan and Chukotkan waters north of the Bering Strait from the Canadian border west to the Kolyma River), western *Atlantic* waters (eastern Canada and Greenland) and, across the pole, northern *Eurasia* (the Arctic Ocean north of Scandinavia, European Russia and Siberia east to the Kolyma River). This summary also accounts for all recent introductions to adjacent areas.

Numbers

Species are described in terms of numbers, derived from locality records in our map database of over 50,000 records. Numbers does not refer to numbers of individuals but of sampling localities where the species has been caught: very rare = 1-2 records; rare = 3-10; uncommon = 11-49; common = 50-499; abundant = 500+; very abundant = 2000+. These are only partially a reflection of distribution as they must, for practical reasons, include a measure of accessibility and commercial interest. For example, certain small deepwater species, perhaps abundant under the icepack, will seldom be collected while commercial surveys for *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides* have led to numerous records.

Size and Biology

Maximum size for the species is indicated on a world-wide basis. The section on biology encompasses the habitat - all are marine, either wholly or at some point during their life history, but some also have resident freshwater populations or are anadromous for reproduction. A few species are also isolated in marine water layers in freshwater lakes in the Arctic, notably *Gadus morhua* and *Myoxocephalus quadricornis*. There may be more species in such situations as the marine fishes in such lakes are virtually unstudied. In the sea, species may be *benthic* (living mostly in contact with the sea bed and including those species that burrow into the bottom); *epibenthic* (bottom dwellers that also actively swim in the water column); those that are predominately swimmers are called *epibenthic-pelagic*; *nerito-pelagic* (living in the pelagic zone over the shelf, only partly in the adjacent open sea); *epipelagic* (living pelagically mostly in the upper zone of the sea); and *bathypelagic* (living pelagically below 200-300 m) (after Andriyashev and Chernova, 1995).

The biology section also includes some other items descriptive of the species. A maximum depth in metres (m) is given for the species, not necessarily the depth attained in arctic waters as deeper waters have been poorly surveyed or are mostly inaccessible under pack ice. A depth record based on only a few arctic specimens may be misleading. The depths cited are from the literature and collection data. Shallows refers to species found in shallow, inshore waters (<200 m), deep waters refers to species generally found at some considerable depth away from inshore shallows (>200 m), and surface waters refers to species found at or near the surface in the open ocean away from the shore. Feeding type is briefly summarised. Economic importance for some species is given based on usage in Arctic Canada and elsewhere.

RESULTS

Although seemingly simple at first, an undertaking such as this list is fraught with problems. This includes those associated with completeness of coverage of existing databases and both formal and informal information sources. This is exacerbated by the ongoing aspect of research and surveys being conducted which result in new locality information and sometimes species new to the area. As far as we have been able to determine the list is complete with respect to all the sources available to us to the end of 2001. The list is dynamic and will change as more information becomes available and as taxonomic revisions occur. We ask that errors of omission be brought to our attention in order to ensure their incorporation in the book. Similar to the above, efforts at enumerating species according to jurisdictions and ecozones will change with time.

Finally, although we have not attempted to summarise formal taxonomic synonymies for most species herein, we have added relevant notes on this for some species from the Atlantic that are commonly captured south of our area. This topic and additional common names will be addressed in the book itself.

As noted above, the current list of confirmed marine species present within the arctic marine waters of Canada consists of 189 species representing 115 genera and 48 families of fish. In all we report 41 species new to the Canadian Arctic marine fish fauna since the works by McAllister (1990) and Coad *et al.* (1995). Of these, 13 represent species new to the Canadian fauna not previously noted as being in Canadian waters. These records are *Astronesthes* cf. *richardsoni*, *Rhadinesthes decimus*, *Bythites fuscus*, *Gymnelus barsukovi*, *Gymnelus bilabrus*, *Gymnelus knipowitschi*, *Lycenchelys muraena*, *Lycenchelys sarsii*, *Lycodes eudipleurostictus*, *Lycodes luetkenii*, *Lycodes marisalbi*, *Lycodes mcallisteri* and *Lycodes paamiuti*, (indicated by # below) and will be fully documented in our arctic book. Additionally, 28 more species (marked by * below) have been reported from arctic waters since the works by McAllister (1990) and Coad *et al.* (1995), although these have been previously reported from more southern Canadian waters. These will be mapped in the field guide and sources (collections, literature) will be documented in the extensive database on arctic fish distributions to be published later.

Two species included in our list as being present are not currently supported by confirmed distribution records, voucher specimens, or both. These are Bering Cisco (*Coregonus laurettae*) and Archer Eelpout (*Lycodes sagittarius*). The former is included since it has long been suspected as occurring, but despite reasonable effort has not in fact been confirmed from Canadian Arctic marine waters (although it does occur in interior fresh waters draining via Alaska to the Bering Sea). The latter is included given its occurrence in areas immediately adjacent to the Canadian boundary in the Beaufort Sea. The species' annotations contain more information.

In addition, 83 marine species occur extralimitally to Canadian waters, thus representing potential future Canadian occurrences. Of these, 12 are Arctic or Pacific species occurring west of Canadian Arctic marine areas in Alaskan waters, 69 species occur in Greenlandic or Atlantic waters west or south of our area, and a further two species occur in both Pacific and Atlantic waters. Freshwater species known to occur in brackish waters in estuarine environments may also be reported as being in marine waters. For the Canadian Arctic this includes 36 species not included in either the main list or in the extralimital marine list.

The issue surrounding unconfirmed but highly suspected occurrences (e.g., Archer Eelpout) and that of adjacent extralimital species discussed above, both point out the need for vigilance among field workers in recognising species as potentially being new to the fauna. This also indicates the need for the collection, preservation and deposition of voucher specimens in museum collections to document and confirm distributions and occurrences. Some species may be quite unexpected, for example, the recent report of a cold-water Antarctic Patagonian Toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) from Greenlandic waters adjacent to our area (Møller *et al.* 2003). Thus unusual captures should be preserved and brought to the attention of experts for evaluation as to their significance.

This arctic ichthyofauna compares with ca. 371 species on the Pacific coast of Canada, ca. 527 on the Atlantic coast and ca. 177 in fresh water (McAllister, 1990).

Canadian Arctic waters share 65 species with *Alaska*, 166 species with the *Atlantic* and 105-106 species with *Eurasia*.

Species by Jurisdiction

The Yukon has 44-46 species, the Northwest Territories 65-69 species, Nunavut 179 species (the high number being due to the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean to the southern Davis Strait and the broad sweep of this political unit across the Arctic), Manitoba 27 species, Ontario 19-21 species (both Manitoba and Ontario have few species because of relatively short coastlines that have been poorly explored), and Québec 75 species.

Species by Ecozones

The James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay ecozone has 41-42 species, Hudson Bay 42-44 species, Foxe Basin 18 species, Hudson Strait 88 species, Labrador Sea 107 species, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore 65 species, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore 85 species, Lancaster Sound Region 47 species, High Arctic Archipelago 24 species, Arctic Basin 4 species, Viscount Melville Sound 19-20 species, Queen Maud Gulf 57 species, and Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf 66-70 species.

Species Records

Based upon records of occurrence, species listed as very rare number 35, rare 35, uncommon 40, common 61, abundant 14, and very abundant 4.

Status Assessment

As of this writing, eight marine fish species present in our area have been formally assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). No arctic population or species is officially listed as 'Endangered', although the bordering Newfoundland and Labrador population of Atlantic Cod (*Gadus morhua*) is so listed (COSEWIC, 2003). Two species of wolffish, Northern Wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulatus*) and Spotted Wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*) are listed as 'Threatened' (COSEWIC, 2003). Arctic populations of Atlantic Cod and Atlantic populations of Atlantic Wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*) are listed as 'Special Concern' (COSEWIC, 2003). The former listing applies to isolates in coastal saline lakes in the Arctic; the latter listing is likely applicable to Atlantic Wolffish in our area as well. The marine form of Fourhorn Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus quadricornis*) in the Arctic is listed as 'Not at Risk' (COSEWIC, 2003). Three additional species have been formally assessed but designated as 'Data Deficient': Bering Cisco (*Coregonus laurettae*), Pighead Prickleback (*Acantholumpenus mackayi*), and Bering Wolffish (*Anarhichas orientalis*). Ongoing re-assessments and new assessments will change these listings.

Number of Species in Families

The most speciose family is the Zoarcidae with 31 species, followed by the Salmonidae with 17 species and Cottidae with 14 species. The remaining 45 families have 10 or less species in arctic waters and 37 families have 5 or less species. Probably no species is endemic to Canada's Arctic although some species are rare on a world basis, e.g., *Bythites fuscus* was first collected as a single specimen in 1834 off Greenland. The second and third specimens known to science were only caught in 2000 off Baffin Island in Canadian waters.

Marine Species of Canadian Arctic Waters

The common names in all the following are provided sequentially in English (E), French (F), Inuktitut (I) and Inuvialuktun (In). Common names in the latter two languages are provided only if relevant (i.e., occur in the area) and only if known and thus named locally. Also, in the following lists: '*' following the name indicates species previously found only in southern Canadian waters, now newly known from the Arctic; '#' preceding the name indicates species newly found in Canada.

Family 1. Myxinidae

[Hagfishes (E), Myxines (F)] – 1 species.

Myxine glutinosa Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Atlantic Hagfish (E), Myxine du Nord (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 79.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1156 m, scavenger on moribund fishes and eats invertebrates, used in medical research and feeds on commercial species in nets.

Family 2. Petromyzontidae

[Lampreys (E), Lamproies (F)] – 1 species.

Lampetra camtschatica (Tilesius, 1811)

Common Names: Arctic Lamprey (E), Lamproie arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 62.5 cm.
Biology: Freshwater resident, anadromous, shallows, parasitic on fishes including commercial species, once used for dog food and commercially important elsewhere.

Family 3. Chimaeridae

[Chimaeras (E), Chimères (F)] – 1 species.

Hydrolagus affinis (Capello, 1868)*

Common Names: Deepwater Chimaera (E), Chimère de profondeurs (F).

Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: ca. 130.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 2400 m, eats fishes and invertebrates, minor commercial importance elsewhere.

Family 4. Dalatiidae
[Sleeper Sharks (E), Laimargues (F)] – 2 species.

Centroscyllium fabricii (Reinhardt, 1825)

Common Names: Black Dogfish (E), Aiguillat noir (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 107.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, deep waters to 1404 m, eats fishes and invertebrates.

Somniosus microcephalus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Common Names: Greenland Shark (E), Laimargue atlantique (F), Iqalukuak, Iqalujjuaq, Iqalugjuaq, Eqalukjuaq, Ekaludjuaq (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: Possibly to 800.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, shallows to 1067 m, scavenges and eats marine mammals, fishes and invertebrates, once used as dog food and commercially important elsewhere. Also constitutes substantive by-catch in long-line commercial fisheries for Greenland Halibut in Nunavut.

Family 5. Rajidae
[Skates (E), Raies (F)] – 8 species.

Amblyraja hyperborea (Collett, 1879)

Common Names: Darkbelly Skate (E), Raie boréale (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.

Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 87.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 2500 m, eats fishes and crustaceans. Captured as by-catch in long-line and trawl fisheries for Greenland Halibut in Nunavut.

Amblyraja jenseni (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1950)*

Common Names: Shorttail Skate (E), Raie à queue courte (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 85.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 2295 m, eats crustaceans and fishes. Possibly caught occasionally as by-catch in long-line and trawl commercial fisheries for Greenland Halibut.

Amblyraja radiata (Donovan, 1808)

Common Names: Thorny Skate (E), Raie épineuse (F), Qarlêk (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 109.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 996 m, eats worms, crustaceans and fishes, commercially important elsewhere. Caught as by-catch in long-line and trawl commercial fisheries for Greenland Halibut.

Bathyraja sp.

Common Names: None.
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: None.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: None known.
Biology: Benthic, 335 m.
Notes: Known only from egg cases, believed to represent a new species not yet scientifically described (McAllister, 1990).

Bathyraja spinicauda (Jensen, 1914)

Common Names: Spinytail Skate (E), Raie à queue épineuse (F).

Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 172.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 1463 m, eats invertebrates and fishes. Captured as by-catch in long-line and trawl commercial fisheries for Greenland Halibut.

Dipturus linteus (Fries, 1838)*

Common Names: Linen Skate (E), Raie linon (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 119.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 750 m, eats worms, crustaceans and fishes.

Malacoraja spinacidermis (Barnard, 1923)

Common Names: Soft Skate (E), Raie molle (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 70.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 1568 m, eats crustaceans.

Rajella fyllae (Lütken, 1887)

Common Names: Round Skate (E), Raie ronde (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 55.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 2050 m, eats crustaceans.

Family 6. Notacanthidae
[Tapirfishes (E), Poissons-tapirs à épines (F)] – 2 species.

Notacanthus chemnitzii Bloch, 1788

Common Names: Snubnosed Spiny Eel, Largescale Tapirfish (E), Tapir à grandes écailles (F).

Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 122.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, shallows or deep waters to 3285 m, browser on sea anemones, commercially important elsewhere.

Polyacanthonotus rissoanus (de Filippi and Vérany, 1857)

Common Names: Shortspine Tapirfish (E), Tapir à petites épines (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 60.3 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 2875 m, eats coelenterates, worms and crustaceans.

Family 7. Synaphobranchidae
[Cutthroat Eels (E), Anguilles égorgées (F)] – 1 species.

Synaphobranchus kaupii Johnson, 1862

Common Names: Northern Cutthroat Eel, Slatjaw Cutthroat Eel (E), Anguille égorgée bécue (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 100.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, usually deep waters to 4800 m, eats crustaceans, cephalopods and fishes.

Family 8. Nemichthyidae
[Snipe Eels (E), Avocettes (F)] – 1 species.

Nemichthys scolopaceus Richardson, 1848*

Common Names: Slender Snipe Eel (E), Avocette ruban (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 145.5 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, usually deep waters (surface waters as larvae) to 3656 m, eats shrimps.

Family 9. Serrivomeridae
[Sawpalates (E), Serrivomers (F)] – 1 species.

Serrivomer beanii Gill and Ryder, 1883*

Common Names: Stout Sawpalate (E), Serrivomer trapu (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 78.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, usually deep waters (surface waters as larvae) to 5998 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.

Family 10. Saccopharyngidae
[Swallowers (E), Avaleurs (F)] – 1 species.

Saccopharynx ampullaceus (Harwood, 1827)

Common Names: Taillight Gulper (E), Avaleur feu-arrière (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 161.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 2000+ m, eats fishes.

Family 11. Eurypharyngidae
[Gulpers (E), Grandgousiers (F)] – 1 species.

Eurypharynx pelecanoides Vaillant, 1882

Common Names: Pelican Gulper (E), Grandgousier pélican (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 100.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters (surface waters as larvae) to 7625+ m, eats plankton, squid and fishes.

Family 12. Clupeidae
[Herrings (E), Harengs (F)] – 2 species.

Clupea harengus Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Atlantic Herring (E), Hareng atlantique (F), Kapisilik (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Lancaster Sound.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 45.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows to 364 m, eats phyto- and zooplankton including fishes, high commercial importance elsewhere.

Clupea pallasii Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847

Common Names: Pacific Herring (E), Hareng du Pacifique (F), Pirkroartitak, Krolleliprark, Iituuq, Kavisilâq (I), Qaaktaq, Qaantaq, Pikoaktit (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 46.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows to 475 m, eats phyto- and zooplankton including fishes, limited importance in the Arctic but very important elsewhere in commercial fisheries.
Notes: Previously considered to be a subspecies of Atlantic Herring, but now considered as a distinct species.

Family 13. Argentinidae

[Argentines (E), Argentines (F)] – 1 species.

Argentina silus (Ascanius, 1775)

Common Names: Atlantic Argentine (E), Grande argentine (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 70.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, shallows to 1400 m, eats crustaceans, arrow worms, comb jellies and fishes, commercially important elsewhere.

Family 14. Bathylagidae

[Deepsea Smelt (E), Garcettes (F)] – 1 species.

Bathylagus euryops Goode and Bean, 1896

Common Names: Goitre Blacksmelt (E), Garcette-goître (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: ca. 21.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters (surface waters as larvae) to 1800 m, eats planktonic crustaceans.

Family 15. Alepocephalidae

[Slickheads (E), Alépocéphales (F)] – 4 species.

Alepocephalus agassizii Goode and Bean 1883

Common Names: Dusky Slickhead (E), Alépocéphale obscur (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 79.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 2400 m, eats comb jellies and other invertebrates.

Alepocephalus bairdii Goode and Bean, 1879

Common Names: Manyray Smoothhead (E), Alépocéphale multirai (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 100.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 1700 m, eats comb jellies, sea squirts, crustaceans and fishes.

Bajacalifornia megalops (Lütken, 1898)

Common Names: Bigeye Smoothhead (E), Alépocéphale à grands yeux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 39.5 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters 3182 m, food is presumed to be similar to related species.

Xenodermichthys copei (Gill, 1884)*

Common Names: Atlantic Gymnast (E), Gymnaste atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 20.3 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, usually deep waters to 2650 m, eats small crustaceans and squids.

Family 16. Platytroctidae
[Tubeshoulders (E), Circés (F)] – 1 species.

Holtbyrnia sp.*

Common Names: None.
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 13.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 1010 m.
Notes: Specimens were identified to this genus but lacked essential distinguishing specific characters.

Family 17. Osmeridae
[Smelts (E), Éperlans (F)] – 2 species.

Mallotus villosus (Müller, 1776)

Common Names: Capelin (E), Capelan (F), Amagiak, Agmagiak, Axmagiaq, Angmaggeuck, Kurdliliyak, Qulilirraq, Nulilighuk, Holili-gah, Qoliiligaq (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 25.2 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows to 725 m, eats plankton, worms and small fishes, locally used and commercially important elsewhere.
Notes: The subspecies *Mallotus villosus catervarius* (Pennant, 1784) described from Kamchatka, Russia is not recognised by most North American authors. Russian authors report it from the arctic coast of Alaska east to Queen Maud Gulf with the type subspecies *Mallotus villosus villosus* from the

islands of the western Arctic and Hudson Bay. *Mallotus villosus catervarius* natio *schulzi* Rumyantsev, 1947 has been used for Canadian Capelin in the original description but is an infrasubspecific taxon and is not available for nomenclatural purposes, nor has it been used in North America.

Osmerus mordax (Mitchill, 1814)

Common Names: Rainbow Smelt (E), Éperlan arc-en-ciel (F), Qiqotiliqaoraq (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba.
Ecozone: Hudson Bay, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 35.6 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, freshwater resident and anadromous, shallows to 425 m, eats crustaceans, worms, squid and small fishes, commercially important elsewhere.
Notes: Rainbow Smelt are morphologically variable and complex which is reflected in the history of their taxonomy. Both of the distinct subspecies occur in the Canadian Arctic but their distribution is disjunct as far as is known. The nominate subspecies, *Osmerus mordax mordax*, occurs in Atlantic and eastern arctic waters. Populations introduced to the Great Lakes have spread (or been spread) to drainages of Ontario immediately east of southeastern Manitoba and thence into several drainages in Manitoba, all of which drain to western Hudson Bay. Recent confirmation of its occurrence in the Nelson River estuary of Manitoba has been made (Remnant *et al.*, 1997). Populations in the Pacific and western Arctic are recognised as a subspecies, *Osmerus mordax dentex* Steindachner and Kner, 1870, or as a distinct species, *Osmerus dentex* Steindachner and Kner, 1870, by various authors.

Family 18. Salmonidae
[Salmons (E), Saumons (F)] – 17 species.

Coregonus artedi Le Sueur, 1818

Common Names: Cisco, Lake Cisco, Lake Herring (E), Cisco de lac (F), Arnaqsleq, Kapisilik, Kavisilik, Kaviselik (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Lancaster Sound Region, Viscount Melville Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 57.2 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, primarily freshwater resident but anadromous in many areas, eats plankton and large crustaceans, locally important fisheries.
Notes: Due to extensive distribution and high variability numerous subspecific taxa have been described (e.g., 22-24 in the Laurentian Great Lakes), however, most authorities treat this as a species complex which exhibits high local variation. The resolution of this issue awaits further work.

Coregonus autumnalis (Pallas, 1776)

Common Names: Arctic Cisco (E), Cisco arctique (F), Kaktak, Kraaktak, Kapisilik (I), Qaluhaq, Armagiak, Anmagiak (In) for all riverine cisco species of the western Arctic.
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Lancaster Sound Region, Viscount Melville Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 64.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, anadromous, eats crustaceans, worms, clams and small fishes, locally important fisheries and commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Records for this species may be confused with Bering Cisco, *Coregonus laurettae*. Both species occur in Alaskan waters, although their distribution is somewhat disjunct. Arctic Cisco are distributed along the north slope from Point Barrow eastwards and Bering Cisco occur from the Colville River westwards (Mecklenberg *et al*., 2002). Externally both species are quite similar differing by gill raker counts: 26-31 on lower limb of first arch in Arctic Cisco (41-48 total) versus 18-25 (35-39 total) in Bering Cisco.

Coregonus clupeaformis (Mitchill, 1818)

Common Names: Lake Whitefish (E), Grand corégone (F), Pi-kok-tok, Jikuktok, Anahik, Kapihilik, Pikuktuuq, Kakiviaktok, Kavisilik, Anâdlerk, Kakiviartût, Keki-yuak-tuk, Kapisilik, Anadleq, Kakkiviartoq, Kaviselik, Qelaluqaq (I), Pikuktuq, Qalupiaq, Kapihilik (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Atlantic, Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 91.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats invertebrates and small fishes, locally important fisheries and commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Perhaps two taxa contribute to the species complex in Arctic Canada, *C. clupeaformis* (*sensu stricto*) and *C. pidschian* (Gmelin, 1789). A third taxon, *C. nelsonii* Bean 1884, is present in central Alaska and perhaps central Yukon fresh waters. These forms are at least partially, and perhaps substantially, distinct with respect to their ecology: *C. clupeaformis* appears to be essentially non-migratory and found in lakes and, in our area, possibly derived from the Mississippian refugium; *C. pidschian* is migratory, exhibits anadromy and perhaps spawns in rivers, and is possibly derived from coastal populations of the Beringian refugium; and, *C. nelsonii* is somewhat migratory occupying streams and rivers, and possibly derived locally from isolated areas within the southern portion of Beringia. Gill raker count is the primary distinguishing character and together with distribution and ecology generally allows for identification: gill rakers on first arch, 26 or more, 24-25, and 21-23 respectively for *C. clupeaformis*, *C. nelsonii*, and *C.*

pidschian, however, ranges overlap. Disagreement exists as to the taxonomic status of these, with many authors considering them to simply be local variants in a complex species group, others viewing them as distinct species, and others as subspecies. Diversity driven by isolation in different glacial refugia is superimposed upon this complex situation, which clearly requires more investigation.

Coregonus laurettae Bean, 1881

Common Names: Bering Cisco (E), Cisco de Béring (F), Qaluhaq, Armagiak, Anmaglak (In) for all riverine ciscoes of the western Arctic.
Provinces/Territories: [Yukon, Northwest Territories].
Ecozone: [Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf].
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very rare, but may be confused with Arctic Cisco thus likely under-recorded. Formally designated as 'Data Deficient' by COSEWIC.
Size: 48.0 cm.
Biology: Shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and small fishes.
Notes: Records for this species may be confused with Arctic Cisco, *Coregonus autumnalis*. Despite speculation in earlier regional works (e.g., Scott and Crossman, 1973), there are no confirmed records of this species occurring in marine waters of Arctic Canada. There are recorded freshwater occurrences in the Yukon River system from interior Yukon outside our area, which are consistent with an origin from western Alaskan coastal areas. Several coastal studies in Canadian waters have so far failed to confirm its presence in Canadian areas of the Beaufort Sea. The eastern-most coastal occurrence known from Alaskan Beaufort Sea waters is from the Colville River (Mecklenberg *et al.*, 2002). Thus, despite being suspected to occur in Canadian Arctic marine waters, confirmation of this is required through the capture and deposition of voucher specimens in museum collections.

Coregonus nasus (Pallas, 1776)

Common Names: Broad Whitefish (E), Corégone tschir (F), Anaklek, An-ark-hlirk, Anah'lih', Aanaaksiiq, also Kavisilik as for Lake Whitefish (I), Anaakliq, Anaqklik, Angnaklin (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 71.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans, locally important fisheries.
Notes: Some early records for this species may be confused with those for Lake Whitefish (*sensu lato*), *Coregonus clupeaformis* complex, and *vice versa*.

Coregonus sardinella Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1848

Common Names: Least Cisco (E), Cisco sardinelle (F), Kraaktak, Kapahilik (I), Qaluhaq, Armagiak, Anmaglak (In) for all riverine ciscoes of the western Arctic.
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Viscount Melville Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 41.9 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and fishes, locally important fisheries and commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: A taxonomically complex species which exhibits anadromous plus at least three freshwater forms; no formal description of subspecies has been done to date.

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Pink Salmon (E), Saumon rose (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Ontario.
Ecozone: [Hudson Bay], Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 76.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic, shallows, anadromous, eats crustaceans, squids and fishes, extremely important commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Records from Hudson Bay are introduced fingerlings that failed to survive.

Oncorhynchus keta (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Chum Salmon (E), Saumon kéta (F), Paiirluq (In).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario.
Ecozone: [James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay], Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 102.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic, anadromous, down to 60 m, eats crustaceans, arrow worms, sea squirts, pelagic snails, squids and fishes, extremely important commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Records from Hudson Bay are introduced fingerlings that failed to survive.

Oncorhynchus kisutch (Walbaum, 1792)*

Common Names: Coho Salmon (E), Saumon coho (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.

Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 108.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic, anadromous, down to 60 m, eats crustaceans, jellyfishes, squids and fishes, extremely important commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Anadromous stray reported from Great Bear Lake, presumably via the Beaufort Sea. Although the primary life history is anadromous, some individuals remain in fresh water as residual forms.

Oncorhynchus nerka (Walbaum, 1792)*

Common Names: Sockeye Salmon (E), Saumon rouge (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 84.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic, anadromous, freshwater resident, eats crustaceans and fishes, extremely important commercial fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: The anadromous form is sockeye; a freshwater resident form often present in lakes is kokanee.

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Chinook Salmon (E), Saumon chinook, Saumon quinnat (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf, Queen Maud Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 160.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic, shallows to 375 m, anadromous, eats fishes, squids and crustaceans, extremely important commercial fisheries elsewhere.

Prosopium cylindraceum (Pallas in Pennant, 1784)

Common Names: Round Whitefish (E), Ménomini rond (F), Osungnak, Kapisilik, also Kavisilik as for Lake Whitefish (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 56.1 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and fishes, commercially

important elsewhere.
Notes: Exhibits a major disjunction in geographic range; thus two groups occur in the Canadian Arctic. Although distinct with respect to taxonomic characters, these are considered to represent two glacial refugial forms rather than taxa at a higher level of diversification.

Salmo salar Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Atlantic Salmon (E), Saumon atlantique (F), Saâma, Saama, Saamakutaak, Saamarug, Kumaliq (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 150.0 cm
Biology: Epipelagic, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and fishes, locally important in fisheries and extremely important commercial and sport fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Early workers formally recognised subspecies mostly on the basis of life history or ecology; thus these are no longer considered valid. Naturally present only in eastern North America, this species is extensively cultured along the Pacific coast and escapees have been recorded from southern Alaskan waters including the Bering Sea.

Salvelinus alpinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Names: Arctic Charr (E), Omble chevalier (F), Erlakukpik, Kaloarpok, Ivatarak, Ivitagok (red or spawning charr), Ikalopik, Ekalupik, Eqaluk, Ekalluk, Eekallûk, Equaluk, Ekaluppik, Kaïtilik, Ikalukpik, Ihkaluk, Iqalukpik, Iqalukpik, Iqaluppik, Iqalukpiaryuk, Ivitaaruq, Ivitaroq, Ivitaruk, Aniaq, Ekalluk, Eekalook, Iqaluk, Irkaluk, Angmalook, Hiwiterro, Tisuajuk, Ivisaruk, Nutilliajuk, Suvaliviniq, Aupalijaat, Aopalayâk, Aoparktulâyoq, Tadlulik, plus other names for various life history stages (I), Qalukpik, Evitaruk for both Arctic Charr and Dolly Varden, Qaluaqpak, Ekalukpik refer to land-locked charr (In).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very abundant.
Size: 101.6 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and fishes, extremely important in native food fisheries, commercial and sport fisheries throughout its range.
Notes: Exhibits high diversity, thus occurs as a) isolated, lacustrine freshwater populations which may display ecological diversification into distinctive morphological forms; b) resident, non-anadromous lacustrine form which co-occurs with anadromous counterparts; and, c)

anadromous form. Superimposed on this diversity is differentiation into several somewhat distinctive subspecies recognised in North America as follows. *Salvelinus alpinus taranetzi*, Kaganowsky, 1955 – primarily a Siberian taxon where it is regarded as a full species by some authors; found as anadromous and lake-resident populations, with the latter being typical in western Arctic North America, e.g., southern and northern Alaska and probably including two isolated lacustrine populations in Canada on the Yukon north slope. *Salvelinus alpinus oquassa* (Girard, 1854) – lacustrine charr found in eastern North America in southeastern Canada and northeastern United States, which were formerly recognised as a distinct species. *Salvelinus alpinus erythrinus* (Georgi, 1775) – charr found from central Siberia (Ob River) east across northern Siberia, possibly but unlikely present across northern Alaska (i.e., the only Arctic Charr form here is probably isolated lacustrine examples of Taranetz' Charr), present along the coast immediately east of the Mackenzie River in Canada (i.e., Cape Bathurst eastwards) throughout the Arctic Islands and northern mainland (eastern Northwest Territories, Nunavut, northern Quebec, Labrador and Newfoundland). Throughout this huge area, this latter subspecies exhibits enormous diversity seen as life history and ecological types. Furthermore, given that the diversity is large and subspecific taxonomy is incompletely resolved, a more complex taxonomic situation may be present. Records of this species from marine waters of the Yukon are probably mis-identified *S. malma*.

Salvelinus fontinalis (Mitchill, 1814)

Common Names: Brook Trout, Brook Charr (E), Omble de fontaine (F), Anokik, Anuk, Aanak, Âna, Âait (plural) (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 86.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and fishes, extremely important in sport fisheries elsewhere.
Notes: Although primarily a freshwater taxon, 'sea trout' regularly feed in coastal zones and estuaries appearing as silvery fish quite unlike their freshwater counterparts. Similar to other charrs, Brook Trout exhibit considerable diversity below the species level although much of this is presently undescribed, especially for northern locales.

Salvelinus malma (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Dolly Varden (E), Dolly Varden (F), Qalukpik, Evitaruk for both Dolly Varden and Arctic Charr, Qaluaqpak, Ekalukpik refer to land-locked charr (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 128.0 cm.

Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats crustaceans and fishes, important as a sport fish and in local food fisheries.
Notes: In the western Arctic, this species has long been confused with Arctic Charr, *S. alpinus*, and thus is under-reported. Most records west of the Mackenzie River likely represent this species despite being labelled as *S. alpinus*. Taxonomically distinct from its southern counterpart along Pacific drainages, this northern subspecies is the only one known to occur in Canadian Arctic marine waters; at least two subspecies are recognised in North America and three in eastern Asia. However, diversity is quite high and more distinct forms may be present. Also, at least three distinct life history forms are known from Canadian waters: anadromous, residual (i.e., non-anadromous dwarfed form co-occurring with anadromous fish), and an isolated riverine freshwater form. A fourth, lacustrine form is known from Alaskan waters. The Canadian Arctic subspecies present in our area is *Salvelinus malma malma* (Walbaum, 1792).

Stenodus leucichthys (Güldenstädt, 1772)

Common Names: Inconnu (E), Inconnu (F), Si-airryuk, Sierak, Teirark, Tiktalerk (I), Higaq, Sigaq (In) [also Conni (E) locally in the western Arctic].
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 150.0 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows, freshwater resident, anadromous, eats fishes, important in local food, sport and commercial fisheries.
Notes: North American Inconnu and Siberian forms are all considered the same subspecies, *Stenodus leucichthys nelma* (Pallas, 1773), which is distinct from *S. l. leucichthys* restricted to Caspian Sea drainages.

Family 19. Gonostomatidae

[Bristlemouths (E), Cyclothones (F)] – 2 species.

Cyclothone microdon (Günther, 1878)

Common Names: Veiled Anglemouth (E), Cyclothone à petites dents (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 7.6 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 5301 m (larvae in surface waters), eats copepods.

Gonostoma bathyphilum (Vaillant in Filhol, 1884)*

Common Names: Spark Anglemouth (E), Gonostome étincelé (F).

Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 2700 m, eats crustaceans.

Family 20. Stomiidae
[Scaled Dragonfishes (E), Dragons à écailles (F)] – 6 species.

#*Astronesthes* cf. *richardsoni* (Poey, 1852)

Common Names: Richardson's Snaggletooth (E), Dragon-saumon de Richardson (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 15.9 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to ca. 1000 m, probably eats crustaceans and fishes.

Borostomias antarcticus (Lönnberg, 1905)

Common Names: Large-Eye Snaggletooth (E), Dragon-saumon à grands yeux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 35.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 2500 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.

Chauliodus sloani Bloch and Schneider, 1801

Common Names: Manylight Viperfish (E), Chauliode très-lumineux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 35.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters (rarely surface waters) to 2800 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.

Malacosteus niger Ayres, 1848*

Common Names: Lightless Loosejaw (E), Drague sans lampe (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.

Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 24.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 2500 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.

#*Rhadinesthes decimus* (Zugmayer, 1911)

Common Names: Slender Snaggletooth (E), Dragon-saumon élancé (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 41.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 500+ m, probably eats crustaceans and fishes.

Stomias boa (Risso, 1810)

Common Names: Boa Dragonfish (E), Dragon-boa (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 32.2 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1395 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.
Notes: The subspecies *Stomias boa ferox* Reinhardt, 1842 is the one present in Canadian waters. Some authors recognise this subspecies as a distinct species, *Stomias ferox* Reinhardt, 1842.

Family 21. Notosudidae
[Waryfishes (E), Guetteurs (F)] – 1 species.

Scopelosaurus lepidus (Krefft and Maul, 1955)

Common Names: Blackfin Waryfish (E), Guetteur à nageoire noire (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 41.6 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1404 m, eats crustaceans and small fishes.

Family 22. Paralepidae

[Barracudinas (E), Lussions (F)] – 3 species.

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte, 1840)

Common Names: White Barracudina (E), Lussion blanc (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1056 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.
Notes: Also known formerly as *Notolepis rissoi kroyeri*.

Magnisudis atlantica (Krøyer, 1868)*

Common Names: Duckbill Barracudina (E), Lussion à bec de canard (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 50.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 2166 m, eats crustaceans, cephalopods and fishes.

Paralepis coregonoides Risso, 1820

Common Names: Sharpchin Barracudina (E), Lussion à menton (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 50.0+ cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 640 m, eats shrimps and fishes.
Notes: The subspecies *Paralepis coregonoides borealis* Reinhardt, 1837 is the one recorded in Canada and was originally described from Greenland. *Paralepis coregonoides coregonoides* Risso, 1820 was described from France. Subspecies are distinguished by vertebrae and myomere counts and by post-larvae characters but adults are externally the same. Greenland records may also include another subspecies *Paralepis coregonoides barracudina* Fowler and Phillips, 1910 originally described from New Jersey but whether this is valid and found in Canadian waters requires further study.

Family 23. Anotopteridae

[Daggertooths (E), Pharaons (F)] – 1 species.

Anotopterus pharao Zugmayer, 1911

Common Names: Daggertooth (E), Pharaon (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 146.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 2250 m, eats fishes.

Family 24. Myctophidae

[Lanternfishes (E), Poissons-Lanternes (F)] – 7 species.

Benthosema glacialis (Reinhardt, 1837)

Common Names: Glacier Lanternfish (E), Lanterne glaciaire (F), Mikiapic Kapisilik (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 10.3 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1407 m, eats crustaceans.

Lampanyctus crocodilus (Risso, 1810)

Common Names: Jewel Lanternfish (E), Lanterne-joyau (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1000 m, eats zooplankton.

Lampanyctus intricarius Tåning, 1928*

Common Names: Diamondcheek Lanternfish (E), Lanterne à joue pailletée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.

Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 750 m, eats zooplankton.

Lampanyctus macdonaldi (Goode and Bean, 1896)

Common Names: Rakery Lanternfish (E), Lanterne-bouée râtelière (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1187 m, eats crustaceans.

Notoscopelus kroeyerii (Malm, 1861)

Common Names: Krøyer's Lanternfish (E), Lanterne de Krøyer (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 18.9 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1000+ m, eats crustaceans.

Protomyctophum arcticum (Lütken, 1892)

Common Names: Arctic Telescope (E), Télescope arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 6.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1600+ m, eats crustaceans.

Symbolophorus veranyi (Moreau, 1888)*

Common Names: Largescale lanternfish (E), Lanterne à grandes écailles (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 13.0 cm.
Biology: Epipelagic to bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 800 m, eats crustaceans.

Family 25. Bythitidae
[Livebearing Brotulas (E), Donzelles vivipares (F)] – 1 species.

#Bythites fuscus Reinhardt, 1837

Common Names: Arctic Brotula (E), Donzelle arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 14.6 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 526 m.

Family 26. Macrouridae
[Grenadiers (E), Grenadiers (F)] – 8 species.

Coryphaenoides brevibarbis (Goode and Bean, 1896)*

Common Names: Shortbeard Grenadier (E), Grenadier à barbe courte (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 45.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 4700 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Coryphaenoides guentheri (Vaillant, 1888)

Common Names: Günther's Grenadier (E), Grenadier de Günther (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 50.0+ cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters down to 2830 m, eats crustaceans, worms, sea cucumbers and molluscs.

Coryphaenoides rupestris Gunner, 1765

Common Names: Rock Grenadier (E), Grenadier de roche (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region.

Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 130.0+ cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 2600 m, eats crustaceans, squids, comb jellies and fishes, important in commercial fisheries elsewhere.

Lionurus carapinus (Goode and Bean, 1883)*

Common Names: Carapine Grenadier (E), Grenadier à barbillon court (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 35.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters down to 5610 m, eats brittle stars, worms and crustaceans.

Macrourus berglax Lacepède, 1801

Common Names: Roughhead Grenadier (E), Grenadier berglax (F), Ingminniset (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 100.0+ cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters down to 2740 m, eats worms, molluscs, crustaceans, squids, brittle stars and fishes, important in commercial fisheries elsewhere.

Nematonurus armatus (Hector, 1875)*

Common Names: Russet Grenadier (E), Grenadier roux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 102.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters down to 4700 m, eats crustaceans, fishes, sea cucumbers, sea urchins and cephalopods.

Nezumia bairdii (Goode and Bean, 1877)

Common Names: Marlin-Spike (E), Grenadier du Grand Banc (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.

Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 43.0+ cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows and deep waters down to 2295 m, eats crustaceans, worms, molluscs and fishes, commercially important as a by-catch.

Trachyrincus murrayi Günther, 1887

Common Names: Roughnose Grenadier (E), Grenadier-scie (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 48.0+ cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, deep waters down to 1630 m, probably eats crustaceans.

Family 27. Moridae
[Moras (E), Mores (F)] – 3 species.

Antimora rostrata (Günther, 1878)

Common Names: Blue Antimora (E), Antimore bleu (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 75.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 3277 m, eats crustaceans, squids and fishes.

Halargyreus johnsonii Günther, 1862

Common Names: Dainty Mora (E), More délicat (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 56.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 1400 m, eats pelagic crustaceans.

Lepidion eques (Günther, 1887)

Common Names: Largeye Lepidion (E), Lépidion à grands yeux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea.

Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 44.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 1880 m, eats shrimps and worms.
Notes: Also known formerly as *Haloporphyrus eques*.

Family 28. Phycidae

[Phycid Hakes (E), Merluches (F)] – 3 species.

Gaidropsarus argentatus (Reinhardt, 1837)

Common Names: Silver Rockling (E), Mustèle argentée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 45.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 2260 m, eats crustaceans and fishes.

Gaidropsarus ensis (Reinhardt, 1837)

Common Names: Threebeard Rockling (E), Mustèle arctique à trois barbillons (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 42.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 2000 m, presumably eats crustaceans.

Urophycis chesteri (Goode and Bean, 1879)

Common Names: Longfin Hake (E), Merluche à longues nageoires (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 42.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1400 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs and fishes, limited commercial importance elsewhere.

Family 29. Gadidae

[Cods (E), Morues (F)] – 6 species.

Arctogadus glacialis (Peters, 1872)

Common Names: Polar Cod (E), Saïda imberbe (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 48.0 cm.
Biology: Cryopelagic or epontic, shallows, surface to deep waters down to 930 m, eats fishes and crustaceans, fished locally.
Notes: Møller *et al.* (2002) consider *Arctogadus borisovi* Drjagin, 1932 to be a synonym.

Boreogadus saida (Lepechin, 1774)

Common Names: Arctic Cod (E), Saïda franc (F), Ogaq, Ogac, Ovac, Equaluaq, Itok, Ôgark, Uugaq (I), Uugavik (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Arctic Basin, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very abundant.
Size: 40.0 cm.
Biology: Cryopelagic or epontic, shallows, surface to deep waters down to 1383 m, eats crustaceans, plankton, fish eggs and fry, and fishes, critical pivotal component of the arctic marine food chain, limited commercial and local food use. Occasionally occurs in extremely large schools which, if nearshore, attract hosts of predators including sea-birds, seals, whales and other fish.

Eleginus gracilis (Tilesius, 1810)

Common Names: Saffron Cod (E), Navaga jaune (F), Ogavik, Ogak, Siuryuktuuq, Hukyuktook (I), Uuqaq (In).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 63.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, freshwater resident elsewhere, shallows, surface to 200 m, eats crustaceans, worms, fish fry and fishes, used in local fisheries and commercially important elsewhere.

Gadus morhua Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Atlantic Cod (E), Morue franche (F), Ogac, Ovak (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common. Neighbouring Atlantic populations in Newfoundland and Labrador listed as 'Endangered' by COSEWIC; isolates present in saline lakes on some Arctic Islands listed as 'Special Concern'.
Size: 200.0 cm
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, shallows, surface to 2000 m, eats crustaceans and fishes, limited commercial fishery, and very high commercial importance elsewhere.
Notes: A few populations isolated in marine layers in freshwater lakes are known in the Arctic. This is likely more widespread in appropriate areas than is reported.

Gadus ogac Richardson, 1836

Common Names: Greenland Cod, Ogac (E), Ogac (F), Uugaq, Uugak, Uugayak, Ogak, Ogac, Ovak, Uugavik, O-wuk, Ugak, Ôarsuk (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 71.1 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows, deep waters to 400 m, eats fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, starfishes and worms, limited commercial importance.

Lota lota (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Names: Burbot (E), Lotte (F), Titaliq, Tiktabek, Titalik, Tiktaaliq, Tiktalik, Tiktalaq, Tiktailik, Shulukpaoluk, Nettârnak (I), Tittaliq (In), [also known locally as loche in the Mackenzie River Basin].
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 180.0 cm.
Biology: Freshwater resident, shallows, eats crustaceans and fishes, limited commercial importance in marine and fresh waters.

Family 30. Oneirodidae

[Dreamers (E), Rêveurs (F)] – 3 species.

Chaenophryne longiceps Regan, 1925*

Common Names: Can-Opener Smoothdream (E), Doux-rêve ouvre-boîte (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 20.7 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 850+ m, eats fishes, cephalopods and crustaceans.

Oneirodes sp.

Common Names: None.
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 19.5 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 1090 m, eats fishes and crustaceans.
Notes: Specimens were identified to this genus but lacked essential distinguishing specific characters.

Spiniphryne gladisfenae (Beebe, 1932)

Common Names: Prickly Dreamer (E), Rêveur piquant (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 10.5 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 1955 m, eats fishes and crustaceans.

Family 31. Anoplogastridae

[Ogrefishes (E), Ogres (F)] – 1 species.

Anoplogaster cornuta (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833)*

Common Names: Fangtooth (E), Ogre (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.

Size: 16.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 4898 m, eats fishes, crustaceans and squid.

Family 32. Gasterosteidae

[Sticklebacks (E), Épinoches (F), Kakilasak (I)] – 2 species.

Gasterosteus aculeatus Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Threespine Stickleback (E), Épinoche à trois épines (F), Kakilusuk, Kakilaychok, Katilautik, Kakilishek (I).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 10.2 cm.
Biology: Freshwater resident, anadromous, nerito-pelagic, shallows and surface waters, eats crustaceans, snails, worms, fish eggs and fry.
Notes: A highly variable species which exhibits numerous ecological forms including a variety of freshwater types. Some forms have been accorded subspecies status in the past but since this mostly corresponded to ecological aspects, these are no longer formally recognised as such.

Pungitius pungitius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Names: Ninespine Stickleback (E), Épinoche à neuf épines (F), Kakilahaq, Kakiva, Kakilasak, Kakidlautidlik, Kakilusuk, Kakilishek (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 9.0 cm.
Biology: Freshwater resident, nerito-pelagic, shallows to 110 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs, worms, fish eggs and fry.
Notes: Another highly variable stickleback, however, much of the variation appears to be associated with glacial refugial types which, although different, have not been recognized as subspecies in North America. Three distinct subspecies are recognized in Asia at present but these may similarly represent refugial forms.

Family 33. Scorpaenidae

[Scorpionfishes (E), Scorpènes (F)] – 2 species.

Sebastes mentella Travin, 1951

Common Names: Deepwater Redfish (E), Sébaste atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 58.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1441 m, eats crustaceans and fishes, high commercial importance elsewhere.

Sebastes norvegicus (Ascanius, 1772)

Common Names: Golden Redfish (E), Sébaste orangé (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 100.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, surface to deep waters down to 750+ m, eats crustaceans and fishes, high commercial importance elsewhere.
Notes: Also known formerly as *Sebastes marinus*.

Family 34. Cottidae

[Sculpins (E), Chabots (F), Kanayoq, Kanayuq, Kanajoq, Käneyoq, Kanayaq, Kani-oh, Kanajuk, Kanajugak, Kanaiok, Papijjuk (I), Kanayuk (In)] – 14 species.

Artediellus atlanticus Jordan and Evermann, 1898

Common Names: Atlantic Hookear Sculpin, Atlantic Hookear (E), Hameçon atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 16.8 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 885 m, eats worms and molluscs.

Artediellus scaber Knipowitsch, 1907

Common Names: Hamecon, Rough Hookear (E), Hameçon rude (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.

Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 8.9 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 290 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Artediellus uncinatus (Reinhardt, 1835)

Common Names: Arctic Hookear Sculpin, Snowflake Hookear (E), Hameçon neigeux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 10.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 598 m, eats invertebrates.

Gymnocanthus tricuspis (Reinhardt, 1830)

Common Names: Arctic Staghorn Sculpin (E), Tricorne arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 259 m, eats fishes and invertebrates.

Icelus bicornis (Reinhardt, 1840)

Common Names: Twohorn Sculpin (E), Icèle à deux cornes (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 15.7 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 930 m, eats worms and crustaceans.

Icelus spatula Gilbert and Burke, 1912

Common Names: Spatulate Sculpin (E), Icèle spatulée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.

Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 14.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 930 m, eats crustaceans, worms and molluscs.

Myoxocephalus aenaeas (Mitchill, 1814)*

Common Names: Grubby (E), Chaboisseau bronzé (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 19.4 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 357 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs, sea squirts, sea urchins and fishes.

Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus (Mitchill, 1814)*

Common Names: Longhorn Sculpin (E), Chaboisseau à dix-huit épines (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 45.7 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 127 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs, sea squirts, squids and fishes.

Myoxocephalus quadricornis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Names: Fourhorn Sculpin (E), Chaboisseau à quatre cornes (F), Kan-ny-yoke, Kaneeok, Kanyok, Kanajuk, Kanayuk (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Arctic Basin, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very abundant. The marine form of this species in the Arctic has been formally assessed and listed as 'Not at Risk' by COSEWIC.
Size: 39.6 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 45 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs and fishes.
Notes: A few populations isolated in marine layers in freshwater lakes are known in the Arctic, and these appear to represent isolates from the marine form. Additionally, a deepwater sculpin

occurs in fresh water in deep lakes as a glacial relict from the Laurentian Great Lakes northwards to some lakes on the Arctic Islands. Scott and Crossman (1973) mixed both of these types and called them Deepwater Sculpin, *Myoxocephalus quadricornis*, i.e., mixed the common and scientific names. Subsequent work has separated these such that the isolates represent Fourhorn Sculpin, *Myoxocephalus quadricornis*, and the Deepwater Sculpin in fresh water is *Myoxocephalus thompsoni*. *Cottus hexacornis* Richardson, 1823, described from the mouth of the Tree River near the Coppermine River, and the Arctic Sea about Herschel Island, is a synonym. It is regarded as a valid subspecies of *Myoxocephalus quadricornis* for the western Arctic by some authors. *Acanthocottus labradoricus* Girard in Storer, 1850 from the Nelson River near York Factory in Hudson Bay is a synonym of *Myoxocephalus quadricornis* (or of *Myoxocephalus scorpius*). It is regarded as a valid subspecies of *Myoxocephalus quadricornis* for the eastern Arctic by some authors. The subspecies were distinguished on the basis of relative development of frontal and parietal head spines (large and spongy in *hexacornis*, weak to absent in *labradoricus*). *Cottus polaris* Sabine, 1824, described from North Georgia, the east side of the Boothia Peninsula, is a synonym but has been used by some authors as a subspecies name for American Arctic populations of Fourhorn Sculpin with the type subspecies (*Myoxocephalus quadricornis quadricornis*) in Europe.

Myoxocephalus scorpioides (Fabricius, 1780)

Common Names: Arctic Sculpin (E), Chaboisseau arctique (F), Kanajuk, Kanayuk, Tivaqiq (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 275 m, eats crustaceans.

Myoxocephalus scorpius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Names: Shorthorn Sculpin (E), Chaboisseau à épines courtes (F), Kanajuk, Kanayuk, Qanirkuutuk (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 90.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 382 m, eats crustaceans, sea urchins, molluscs, worms and fishes.
Notes: A distinct subspecies in Greenland and eastern North America, *Myoxocephalus scorpius groenlandicus* (Cuvier, 1829), is sometimes recognised.

Triglops murrayi Günther, 1888

Common Names: Moustache Sculpin (E), Faux-trigle armé (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic to epibenthic, shallows to 530 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Triglops nybelini Jensen, 1944

Common Names: Bigeye Sculpin (E), Faux-trigle aux grands yeux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 17.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 1270 m, eats crustaceans.

Triglops pingelii Reinhardt, 1837

Common Names: Ribbed Sculpin (E), Faux-trigle bardé (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 20.2 cm.
Biology: Benthic to epibenthic, shallows to 930 m, eats crustaceans, arrow worms, worms and fishes.

Family 35. Agonidae

[Poachers (E), Agones (F)] – 3 species.

Aspidophoroides monopterygius (Bloch, 1786)

Common Names: Alligatorfish, Atlantic Alligatorfish (E), Poisson-alligator atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea.

Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 332 m, presumably eats crustaceans and bottom fauna.

Leptagonus decagonus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Common Names: Atlantic Poacher (E), Agone atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 25.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, possibly bathypelagic, shallows to 930 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs and worms.

Ulcina olrikii (Lütken, 1876)

Common Names: Arctic Alligatorfish (E), Poisson-alligator arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 8.6 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 632 m, eats crustaceans and worms.
Notes: Also known formerly as *Aspidophoroides olrikii*.

Family 36. Psychrolutidae
[Soft Sculpins (E), Chabots veloutés (F)] – 2 species.

Cottunculus microps Collett, 1875

Common Names: Polar Sculpin (E), Cotte polaire (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 30.0 cm.

Biology: Benthic, rarely shallows, deeper waters down to 1342 m, eats worms, crustaceans and sea spiders.

Cottunculus thomsonii Günther, 1882

Common Names: Pallid Sculpin (E), Cotte blême (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 43.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, rarely shallows, deeper waters down to 1600 m, presumably eats crustaceans and bottom fauna.

Family 37. Cyclopteridae

[Lumpfishes (E), Poules de mer (F)] – 4 species.

Cyclopteropsis jordani Soldatov in Soldatov and Popov, 1929

Common Names: Smooth Lumpfish (E), Petite poule de mer douce (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 6.1 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 68 m, eats worms, crustaceans and molluscs.

Cyclopterus lumpus Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Lumpfish (E), Grosse poule de mer, Lompe (F), Nipisa, Lepisuk, Qorkshuyoq (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 61.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic-pelagic, shallows to deep waters down to 868 m, eats crustaceans, comb jellies, jellyfishes, arrow worms, worms and fishes, commercially important elsewhere.

Eumicrotremus derjugini Popov, 1926

Common Names: Leatherfin Lumpsucker (E), Petite poule de mer arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.

Ecozone: Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 10.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 930 m, eats crustaceans and oikopleura.

Eumicrotremus spinosus (Fabricius in Müller, 1776)

Common Names: Atlantic Spiny Lumpsucker (E), Petite poule de mer atlantique (F), Man-iktoe (I).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 13.2 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 930 m, eats crustaceans, oikopleura and fishes.

Family 38. Liparidae
[Snailfishes (E), Limaces de mer (F), Nipi-shah, Nipisak (I)] – 10 species.

Careproctus longipinnis Burke, 1912*

Common Names: Longfin Snailfish (E), Limace à longues nageoires (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 27.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 800 m, eats crustaceans.

Careproctus reinhardti (Krøyer, 1862)

Common Names: Sea Tadpole (E), Petite limace de mer (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1750 m, eats pelagic and benthic crustaceans and fishes.

Liparis atlanticus (Jordan and Evermann, 1898)

Common Names: Atlantic Snailfish (E), Limace atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 14.4 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 415 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Liparis fabricii Krøyer, 1847

Common Names: Gelatinous Snailfish (E), Limace gélatineuse (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1800 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Liparis gibbus Bean, 1881

Common Names: Variegated Snailfish, Dusky Snailfish (E), Limace marbrée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 52.4 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 510 m, eats crustaceans.

Liparis tunicatus Reinhardt, 1837

Common Names: Kelp Snailfish (E), Limace des laminaires (F), Nipishah, Nee-fitz-shak (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.

Size: 20.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 620 m, eats crustaceans.

Paraliparis bathybius (Collett, 1879)

Common Names: Black Seasnail (E), Limace noire (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 25.3 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 4009 m, eats crustaceans and snails.

Paraliparis copei Goode and Bean, 1896

Common Names: Blacksnout Snailfish (E), Limace à museau noir (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 23.2 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 1976 m, eats comb jellies and cnidaria.

Paraliparis garmani Burke, 1912

Common Names: Pouty Snailfish (E), Limace pote (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 14.2 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 915 m, eats crustaceans.

Rhodichthys regina Collett, 1879

Common Names: Threadfin Snailfish (E), Limace à filaments (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 31.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, deep waters to 2365 m, eats crustaceans.

Family 39. Caristiidae

[Manefishes (E), Caristes (F)] – 1 species.

Caristius sp.

Common Names: None.
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters at 918 m, presumably eats crustaceans and fishes.
Notes: Specimens were identified to this genus but lacked essential distinguishing specific characters.

Family 40. Zoarcidae

[Eelpouts (E), Lycodes (F), Unernak (I)] – 31 species.

#*Gymnelus barsukovi* Chernova, 1999

Common Names: Barsukov's Pout (E), Unernak de Barsukov (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 24.3 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 51 m.

#*Gymnelus bilabrus* Andriashev, 1937

Common Names: Twolip Pout (E), Unernak à deux lèvres (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 22.9 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 48 m.

#*Gymnelus knipowitschi* Chernova, 1999

Common Names: Knipowitsch's Pout (E), Unernak de Knipowitsch (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Eurasia.

Numbers: Rare.
Size: 14.2 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 58 m.

Gymnelus retrodorsalis Le Danois, 1913

Common Names: Aurora Pout, Aurora Unernak (E), Unernak aurore (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 18.6 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 481 m, diet probably similar to related species.

Gymnelus viridis (Fabricius, 1780)

Common Names: Fish Doctor (E), Unernak caméléon (F), Coogjannernak, Koupjhaun-ohuk, Kugsaunak (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 256 m, eats crustaceans, worms and clams.

Lycenchelys kolthoffi Jensen, 1904

Common Names: Checkered Wolf Eel (E), Lycode quadrillée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 21.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 930 m, eats clams.

#*Lycenchelys muraena* (Collett, 1878)

Common Names: Moray Wolf Eel (E), Lycode murène (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.

Size: 21.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 1371 m, eats crustaceans.

Lycenchelys paxillus (Goode and Bean, 1879)*

Common Names: Common Wolf Eel (E), Lycode commune (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 36.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1525 m, eats molluscs and cumaceans.

#*Lycenchelys sarsii* (Collett, 1871)

Common Names: Sars Wolf Eel (E), Lycode de Sars (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 23.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 600 m, eats worms and crustaceans.

Lycodes adolfi Nielsen and Fossâ, 1993

Common Names: Adolf's Eelpout (E), Lycode d'Adolf (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, possibly Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 24.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 1880 m, eats crustaceans.

Lycodes esmarkii Collett, 1875

Common Names: Greater Eelpout (E), Lycode d'Esmark, Grande lycode (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 75.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, rarely in shallows to deep waters down to 1090 m, eats starfishes, sea urchins

and brittle stars.

#Lycodes eudipleurostictus Jensen, 1902

Common Names: Doubleline Eelpout (E), Lycode à deux lignes (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 45.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 1187 m, eats crustaceans.

Lycodes frigidus Collett, 1879

Common Names: Glacial Eelpout (E), Lycode glaciale (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Arctic Basin.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 69.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 3000 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs, fishes, brittle stars and squids.

Lycodes jugoricus Knipowitsch, 1906

Common Names: Shulupaoluk (E), Lycode plume (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 47.5 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 90 m, eats crustaceans, clams and worms.

Lycodes lavalaei Vladykov and Tremblay, 1936

Common Names: Newfoundland Eelpout, Laval Eelpout (E), Lycode du Labrador, Lycode de Laval (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 59.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 535 m, eats bottom invertebrates and fishes.

#Lycodes luetkenii Collett, 1880

Common Names: Lütken's Eelpout (E), Lycode de Lütken (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 55.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, rarely shallows to deep waters down to 1463 m, eats invertebrates and fishes.

#Lycodes marisalbi Knipowitsch, 1906

Common Names: White Sea Eelpout (E), Lycode de la mer blanche (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 21.3 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 335 m.

#Lycodes mcallisteri Møller, 2001

Common Names: McAllister's Eelpout (E), Lycode de McAllister (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 37.5 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 668 m, probably eats fishes.

Lycodes mucosus Richardson, 1855

Common Names: Saddled Eelpout (E), Lycode à selles (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 49.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 180 m, eats fishes and crustaceans.

#Lycodes paamiuti Møller, 2001

Common Names: Paamiut Eelpout (E), Lycode de Paamiut (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 24.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 1337 m.

Lycodes pallidus Collett, 1879

Common Names: Pale Eelpout (E), Lycode pâle (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 28.7 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1750 m, eats worms, molluscs and crustaceans.

Lycodes polaris (Sabine, 1824)

Common Names: Canadian Eelpout, Polar Eelpout (E), Lycode polaire (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Viscount Melville Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 26.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 300 m, eats crustaceans, worms, brittle stars and fishes.

Lycodes reticulatus Reinhardt, 1835

Common Names: Arctic Eelpout (E), Lycode arctique (F), Sulupavak (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 76.0 cm.

Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 930 m, eats invertebrates.

Lycodes rossi Malmgren, 1865

Common Names: Threespot Eelpout (E), Lycode à trois taches (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 38.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows and rarely deep waters down to 365 m, eats worms, clams and crustaceans.

Lycodes sagittarius McAllister, 1976

Common Names: Archer Eelpout (E), Lycode à arc (F).
Provinces/Territories: [Yukon, Northwest Territories].
Ecozone: [Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf].
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 26.9 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 600 m, eats worms, clams, snails and crustaceans.
Notes: There are no records from Canada but the species is assumed to occur in the jurisdictions and ecozones given above as it is found on the adjacent Beaufort Sea coast of Alaska.

Lycodes seminudus Reinhardt, 1837

Common Names: Longear Eelpout (E), Lycode à oreilles (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 56.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1400 m, eats worms, crustaceans and fishes.

Lycodes terraenovae Collett, 1896

Common Names: Newfoundland Eelpout (E), Lycode de Terre-Neuve (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 51.0 cm.

Biology: Benthic, rarely shallows to deep waters down to 2600 m, eats sponge remains, worms, molluscs, pycnogonids, crustaceans and brittle stars.

Lycodes vahlii Reinhardt, 1831

Common Names: Checker Eelpout (E), Lycode à carreaux (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 57.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, rarely shallows to deep waters down to 1200 m, eats worms, crustaceans and molluscs.

Lycodonus mirabilis Goode and Bean, 1883

Common Names: Chevron Scutepout (E), Lycaspine à chevrons (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 31.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, deep waters to 2394 m, eats clams, cumaceans and worms.

Melanostigma atlanticum Koefoed, 1952*

Common Names: Atlantic Soft Pout (E), Mollasse atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 16.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 1853 m, eats crustaceans.

Zoarces americanus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)*

Common Names: Ocean Pout (E), Loquette d'Amérique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 110.0 cm.

Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 388 m, eats worms, crustaceans, molluscs, sea squirts, sea urchins and fishes.

Family 41. Stichaeidae

[Shannies (E), Stichées (F)] – 8 species.

Acantholumpenus mackayi (Gilbert, 1896)

Common Names: Pighead Prickleback, Blackline Prickleback (E), Terrassier à six lignes (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories.
Ecozone: Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska.
Numbers: Uncommon, formally listed as 'Data Deficient' by COSEWIC.
Size: 70.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 60 m, eats worms, crustaceans, sea urchins and molluscs.

Chirolophis ascanii (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Atlantic Warbonnet (E), Toupet marbré (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 25.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 400 m, eats worms, molluscs, hydroids, sponges and algae.

Eumesogrammus praecisus (Krøyer, 1837)

Common Names: Fourline Snakeblenny (E), Quatre-lignes atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 22.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 400 m, eats crustaceans.

Lumpenus fabricii (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836)

Common Names: Slender Eelblenny (E), Lompénie élancée, Lompénie de Fabricius (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Arctic Basin, Viscount Melville

Sound, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 36.5 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 183 m, eats crustaceans, worms, clams and fish eggs.

Lumpenus lumpretaeformis (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Snakeblenny (E), Lompénie-serpent (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 49.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 373 m, eats crustaceans, molluscs and starfishes.

Lumpenus maculatus (Fries, 1837)

Common Names: Daubed Shanny (E), Lompénie tachetée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 23.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 607 m, eats worms and crustaceans.

Lumpenus medius Reinhardt, 1837

Common Names: Stout Eelblenny (E), Lompénie naine (F), Shalup-pau-gah (I).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 28.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 215 m, eats crustaceans, worms and molluscs.

Stichaeus punctatus (Fabricius, 1780)

Common Names: Arctic Shanny (E), Stichée arctique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 22.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 100 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Family 42. Pholidae
[Gunnels (E), Sigouines (F)] – 1 species.

Pholis fasciata (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Common Names: Banded Gunnel (E), Sigouine rubanée (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Queen Maud Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 30.3 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 28+ m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Family 43. Anarhichadidae
[Wolffishes (E), Poissons-loups (F)] – 4 species.

Anarhichas denticulatus Krøyer, 1845

Common Names: Northern Wolffish (E), Loup à tête large (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories (uncertain), Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, [Viscount Melville Sound, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf](latter two ecozones uncertain).
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common. Formally listed as 'Threatened' by COSEWIC.
Size: 180.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, shallows to deep waters down to 1700 m, eats crustaceans, echinoderms, molluscs, comb jellies, jellyfishes and fishes.
Notes: This is primarily an eastern arctic taxon; western Canadian Arctic records are based upon older literature records and identification from a photograph of a partially eaten specimen. It is not known from Alaska (Mecklenberg *et al.*, 2002). Given the formal status assessment for this species additional work in the western Arctic is required to confirm its presence.

Anarhichas lupus Linnaeus, 1758

Common Names: Atlantic Wolffish (E), Loup atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Uncommon. Atlantic populations listed as 'Special Concern' by COSEWIC, a designation which may also be applicable to fish in our area.
Size: 152.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 600 m, eats echinoderms, molluscs, crustaceans and fishes.

Anarhichas minor Olafsen, 1772

Common Names: Spotted Wolffish (E), Loup tacheté (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common. Formally listed as 'Threatened' by COSEWIC, a designation which may also be applicable to fish in our area.
Size: 200.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 600 m, eats echinoderms, crustaceans, molluscs, worms and fishes.

Anarhichas orientalis Pallas, 1814

Common Names: Bering Wolffish (E), Loup de Béring (F), Aaqaksaaq (I).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska.
Numbers: Rare, listed as 'Data Deficient' by COSEWIC.
Size: 124.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows, eats crustaceans and molluscs.
Notes: Disjunctly distributed along north slope Alaska immediately west of our area and Bathurst Inlet area of Nunavut. Probably also in the intervening areas of NWT to Alaska in the Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf ecozone if appropriate habitat exists; this requires confirmation.

Family 44. Chiasmodontidae
[Black Swallowers (E), Grands avaleurs (F)] – 1 species.

Chiasmodon niger Johnson, 1864*

Common Names: Black Swallower (E), Grand avaleur (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.

Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 25.0 cm.
Biology: Bathypelagic, deep waters to 2745 m, eats fishes.

Family 45. Ammodytidae

[Sand Lances (E), Lançons (F), Tuattuxuyaq, Ammayaq, Qoliiligaq, Qoliiligait (plural)(I)] – 2 species.

Ammodytes dubius Reinhardt, 1837

Common Names: Northern Sand Lance (E), Lançon du nord (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic.
Numbers: Uncommon.
Size: 37.2 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 108 m, eats crustaceans and worms.

Ammodytes hexapterus Pallas, 1814

Common Names: Pacific Sand Lance, Stout Sand Lance (E), Lançon gourdeau (F).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Lancaster Sound Region, Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 28.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows and rarely to deep waters down to 275 m, eats crustaceans, snails and worms.

Family 46. Trichiuridae

[Cutlassfishes (E), Trichiures (F)] – 1 species.

Aphanopus carbo Lowe, 1839

Common Names: Black Scabbardfish (E), Aphanope charbon (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 129.0+ cm.

Biology: Bathypelagic, surface to deep waters down to 1600 m, eats squids, fishes and crustaceans.

Family 47. Stromateidae

[Butterfishes (E), Stromatées (F)] – 1 species.

Peprilus triacanthus (Peck, 1804)*

Common Names: Butterfish (E), Stromatée à fossettes (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 30.5 cm.
Biology: Nerito-pelagic, shallows to surface waters down to 420 m, eats jellyfishes, squids, arrow worms, crustaceans and worms.

Family 48. Pleuronectidae

[Righteye Flounders (E), Plies (F), Nadalna, Natanak, Natarnak, Natarnaq, Nipisarq (I)] – 9 species.

Glyptocephalus cynoglossus (Linnaeus, 1758)*

Common Names: Witch Flounder (E), Plie grise (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 78.1 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 939 m, eats worms, crustaceans, molluscs, brittle stars and fishes, commercially important elsewhere.

Hippoglossoides platessoides (Fabricius, 1780)

Common Names: American Plaice, Canadian Plaice (E), Plie canadienne (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 82.6 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters at 3000 m, eats worms, molluscs, echinoderms, crustaceans and fishes, commercially important elsewhere.

Hippoglossoides robustus Gill and Townsend, 1897

Common Names: Bering Flounder (E), Plie de Béring (F).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 30.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters at 425 m, diet probably similar to related species.

Hippoglossus hippoglossus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Names: Atlantic Halibut (E), Flétan atlantique (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore.
Distribution: Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Rare.
Size: 470.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic to epibenthic, shallows to deep waters at 2000 m, eats fishes, commercially important elsewhere.

Limanda proboscidea Gilbert, 1896

Common Names: Longhead Dab (E), Limande carline (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 41.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 125 m, diet probably similar to related species.

Platichthys stellatus (Pallas, 1788)

Common Names: Starry Flounder (E), Flet étoilé (F), Nataaznak (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Common.
Size: 91.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to deep waters down to 375+ m, eats crustaceans, worms, molluscs, brittle stars and fishes.

Pleuronectes glacialis Pallas, 1776

Common Names: Arctic Flounder (E), Plie arctique (F), Nataaznak (I).
Provinces/Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Ecozone: Queen Maud Gulf, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Eurasia.
Numbers: Abundant.
Size: 44.0 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows, eats clams, crustaceans, sea squirts, worms and fishes.

Pleuronectes putnami (Gill, 1864)

Common Names: Smooth Flounder (E), Plie lisse (F).
Provinces/Territories: Nunavut.
Ecozone: Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore.
Distribution: Atlantic.
Numbers: Very rare.
Size: 32.3 cm.
Biology: Benthic, shallows to 27 m, eats worms, crustaceans and molluscs.

Reinhardtius hippoglossoides (Walbaum, 1792)

Common Names: Greenland Halibut (E), Flétan du Groenland (F), Nat-ah-nuh, Nataknuk, Natarnaq, Natarnak, Tikkalik (I).
Provinces/Territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Québec.
Ecozone: Hudson Strait, Labrador Sea, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, Lancaster Sound Region, High Arctic Archipelago, Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf.
Distribution: Alaska, Atlantic, Eurasia.
Numbers: Very abundant.
Size: 119.0 cm.
Biology: Epibenthic, surface to deep waters down to 2000 m, eats fishes, crustaceans and squids, increasingly important in developing commercial fisheries in the eastern Arctic.

Extralimital Marine Species from Neighbouring Areas

The following list comprises those species recorded from areas immediately neighbouring Arctic Canada as defined for the main list. Sources are the literature citations below.

A total of 83 species occur in areas adjacent to our area of consideration. Most of these (n=68 or 82%) are eastern and from the Davis Strait area that opens onto the North Atlantic Ocean. Thirteen species occur extralimitally to the west in Alaskan waters, and two species occur in both areas.

In the following list, eastern Arctic species (eastern Davis Strait, southwest Greenland) are marked by a "D", western Arctic species (western Beaufort Sea of Alaska from Point Barrow eastwards) by a "B".

Family 1. Petromyzontidae	1. *Petromyzon marinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (D)
Family 2. Rhinochimaeridae	1. *Harriotta haeckeli* Karrer, 1972 (D)
Family 3. Cetorhinidae	1. *Cetorhinus maximus* (Gunnerus, 1765) (D)
Family 4. Lamnidae	1. *Lamna nasus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) (D)
Family 5. Dalatiidae	1. *Somniosus pacificus* Bigelow and Schroeder, 1944 (B)
Family 6. Squalidae	1. *Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus, 1758 (D)
Family 7. Rajidae	1. *Raja bathyphila* Holt and Byrne, 1908 (D)
Family 8. Anguillidae	1. *Anguilla rostrata* (Le Sueur, 1817) (D)
Family 9. Synaphobranchidae	1. *Histiobranchus bathybius* (Günther, 1877) (D)
Family 10. Microstomatidae	1. *Nansenia* sp. (D)
	2. *Nansenia groenlandica* (Reinhardt, 1839) (D)
Family 11. Alepocephalidae	1. *Rouleina maderensis* Maul, 1948 (D)
Family 12. Platytroctidae	1. *Holtbyrnia anomala* Krefft, 1980 (D)
	2. *Holtbyrnia macrops* Maul, 1957 (D)
	3. *Maulisia mauli* Parr, 1960 (D)
	4. *Maulisia microlepis* Sazonov and Golovan, 1976 (D)
	5. *Normichthys operosus* Parr, 1951 (D)
	6. *Platytroctes apus* Günther, 1878 (D)
	7. *Searsia koefoedi* Parr, 1937 (D)
Family 13. Salmonidae	1. *Coregonus pidschian* (Gmelin, 1789) (B)
Family 14. Gonostomatidae	1. *Cyclothone braueri* Jesperson and Tåning, 1926 (D)
Family 15. Sternoptychidae	1. *Argyropelecus aculeatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1849 (D)
	2. *Argyropelecus hemigymnus* Cocco, 1829 (D)
	3. *Argyropelecus olfersi* (Cuvier, 1829) (D)
	4. *Sternoptyx pseudobscura* Baird, 1971 (D)
	5. *Polyipnus polli* Schultz, 1961 (D)
Family 16. Synodontidae	1. *Bathysaurus ferox* Günther, 1878 (D)
Family 17. Alepisauridae	1. *Alepisaurus ferox* Lowe, 1833 (D)
	2. *Alepisaurus brevirostris* Gibbs, 1960 (D)
Family 18. Myctophidae	1. *Ceratoscopelus maderensis* (Lowe, 1839) (D)
	2. *Myctophum punctatum* Rafinesque, 1810 (D)

Family 19. Trachipteridae	1. *Trachipterus arcticus* (Brünnich, 1788) (D)
Family 20. Macrouridae	1. *Gadomus longifilis* (Goode and Bean, 1885) (D)
	2. *Nezumia aequalis* (Günther, 1878) (D)
Family 21. Phycidae	1. *Ciliata septentrionalis* (Collett, 1875) (D)
	2. *Urophycis regia* (Walbaum, 1792) (D)
Family 22. Gadidae	1. *Brosme brosme* (Ascanius, 1772) (D)
	2. *Melanogrammus aegelfinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (D)
	3. *Micromesistius poutassou* (Risso, 1826) (D)
	4. *Molva dypterygia* (Pennant, 1784) (D)
	5. *Molva molva* (Linnaeus, 1758) (D)
	6. *Pollachius virens* (Linnaeus, 1758) (D)
Family 23. Caulophrynidae	1. *Caulophryne jordani* Goode and Bean, 1896 (D)
Family 24. Himantolophidae	1. *Himantolophus groenlandicus* Reinhardt, 1837 (D)
Family 25. Oneirodidae	1. *Dolopichthys longicornis* Parr, 1927 (D)
	2. *Oneirodes eschrichtii* Lütken, 1871 (D)
	3. *Phyllorhinichthys micractis* Pietsch, 1969 (D)
Family 26. Ceratiidae	1. *Ceratias holboelli* Krøyer, 1845 (D)
	2. *Cryptopsarus couesi* Gill, 1883 (D)
Family 27. Gigantactinidae	1. *Gigantactis vanhoeffeni* Brauer, 1902 (D)
Family 28. Linophrynidae	1. *Linophryne coronata* Parr, 1927 (D)
	2. *Linophryne lucifer* Collett, 1886 (D)
Family 29. Rondeletiidae	1. *Rondeletia loricata* Abe and Hotta, 1963 (D)
Family 30. Barbourisiidae	1. *Barbourisia rufa* Parr, 1945 (D)
Family 31. Melamphaeidae	1. *Melamphaes microps* (Günther, 1878) (D)
	2. *Poromitra capito* Goode and Bean, 1883 (D)
	3. *Poromitra crassiceps* (Günther, 1878) (D)
	4. *Scopeloberyx robustus* (Günther, 1887) (D)
	5. *Scopelogadus beani* (Günther, 1887) (D)
Family 32. Diretmidae	1. *Diretmoides pauciradiatus* Woods in Woods and Sonoda, 1973 (D)
Family 33. Trachichthyidae	1. *Hoplostethus atlanticus* Collett, 1889 (D)
Family 34. Scorpaenidae	1. *Sebastes fasciatus* Storer, 1854 (D)
	2. *Sebastes viviparus* Krøyer, 1845 (D)
Family 35. Hexagrammidae	1. *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius, 1810 (B)
Family 36. Cottidae	1. *Artediellus gomojunovi* Taranetz, 1933 (B)
	2. *Enophrys diceraus* (Pallas, 1788) (B)
	3. *Megalocottus platycephalus* (Pallas, 1814) (B)
	4. *Myoxocephalus jaok* (Cuvier, 1829) (B)
Family 37. Agonidae	1. *Podothecus veternus* Jordan and Starks, 1895 (B)
Family 38. Psychrolutidae	1. *Cottunculus sadko* Essipov, 1937 (B, D)
Family 39. Cyclopteridae	1. *Cyclopteropsis mcalpini* (Fowler, 1914) (D)
	2. *Eumicrotremus andriashevi* Perminov, 1936 (B)
Family 40. Liparidae	1. *Liparis coheni* Able, 1976 (D)
	2. *Paraliparis hystrix* Merrett, 1983 (D)

Family 41. Caristiidae	1. *Caristius groenlandicus* Jensen, 1941 (D)
Family 42. Zoarcidae	1. *Gymnelus hemifasciatus* Andriashev, 1937 (B; this species may be in the Bering Sea only)
	2. *Lycenchelys labradorensis* Geistdoerfer, Hureau and Rannou, 1970 (D)
	3. *Lycodes palearis* Gilbert, 1896 (B)
	4. *Lycodes squamiventer* Jensen, 1904 (B, D; specimens previously identified to this species in Arctic Canada are now re-assigned to other species)
	5. *Lycodes turneri* Bean, 1879 (B)
Family 43. Pholidae	1. *Pholis gunnellus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (D)
Family 44. Nototheniidae	1. *Dissostichus eleginoides* Smitt, 1898 (D)
Family 45. Chiasmodontidae	1. *Chiasmodon bolangeri* Osório, 1909 (D)
Family 46. Pleuronectidae	1. *Pleuronectes platessa* Linnaeus, 1758 (D)
	2. *Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus* Pallas, 1814 (B)

Brackish Water Species in the Canadian Arctic

Thirty-six species whose life is usually spent entirely in fresh waters may enter brackish waters and have been recorded from estuaries and seashore pools in the Canadian Arctic. They are rarely or never found in full sea water (35 p.p.t.) and the records often do not cite salinity levels - they could be quite low in some instances. These species are listed here as an advisory (see Scott and Crossman (1973) and Coad *et al.* (1995) for common names, keys and descriptions).

Family 1. Petromyzontidae	1. *Ichthyomyzon unicuspis* Hubbs and Trautman, 1937
Family 2. Acipenseridae	1. *Acipenser fulvescens* Rafinesque, 1817
	2. *Acipenser oxyrinchus* Mitchill, 1815
Family 3. Hiodontidae	1. *Hiodon alosoides* (Rafinesque, 1819)
	2. *Hiodon tergisus* Le Sueur, 1818
Family 4. Cyprinidae	1. *Couesius plumbeus* (Agassiz, 1850)
	2. *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758
	3. *Margariscus margarita* (Cope in Günther, 1868)
	4. *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818
	5. *Notropis hudsonius* (Clinton, 1824)
	6. *Phoxinus eos* (Cope, 1861)
	7. *Phoxinus neogaeus* Cope, 1867
	8. *Pimephales promelas* Rafinesque, 1820
	9. *Platygobio gracilis* (Richardson, 1836)
	10. *Rhinichthys atratulus* (Hermann, 1804)
	11. *Rhinichthys cataractae* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1842)
	12. *Semotilus corporalis* (Mitchill, 1818)
Family 5. Catostomidae	1. *Catostomus catostomus* (Forster, 1773)
	2. *Catostomus commersonii* (Lacepède, 1803)
	3. *Moxostoma macrolepidotum* (Le Sueur, 1817)
Family 6. Esocidae	1. *Esox lucius* Linnaeus, 1758
Family 7. Osmeridae	1. *Hypomesus olidus* (Pallas, 1814)
Family 8. Salmonidae	1. *Salvelinus namaycush* (Walbaum, 1792)
	2. *Thymallus arcticus* (Pallas, 1776)
Family 9. Percopsidae	1. *Percopsis omiscomaycus* (Walbaum, 1792)
Family 10. Gasterosteidae	1. *Culaea inconstans* (Kirtland, 1841)
Family 11. Cottidae	1. *Cottus bairdi* (Girard, 1850)
	2. *Cottus cognatus* Richardson, 1836
	3. *Cottus ricei* (Nelson, 1876)
Family 12. Percidae	1. *Etheostoma nigrum* Rafinesque, 1820
	2. *Perca flavescens* (Mitchill, 1814)
	3. *Percina caprodes* (Rafinesque, 1818)
	4. *Percina shumardi* (Girard, 1859)
	5. *Sander canadense* (Griffith and Smith in Cuvier, 1834)
	6. *Sander vitreus* (Mitchill, 1818)
Family 13. Sciaenidae	1. *Aplodinotus grunniens* Rafinesque, 1819

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Table 1. Species by Province and Territory. Taxa sequenced phylogenetically as in text, N.W.T. = Northwest Territories.

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Myxine glutinosa			+				1
Lampetra camtschatica	+	+					2
Hydrolagus affinis			+				1
Centroscyllium fabricii			+				1
Somniosus microcephalus			+			+	2
Amblyraja hyperborean		+	+			+	3
Amblyraja jenseni			+			+	2
Amblyraja radiate			+			+	2
Bathyraja sp.		+					1
Bathyraja spinicauda			+			+	2
Dipturus linteus			+				1
Malacoraja spinacidermis			+				1
Rajella fyllae			+				1
Notacanthus chemnitzii			+				1
Polyacanthonotus rissoanus			+				1
Synaphobranchus kaupii			+				1
Nemichthys scolopaceus			+				1
Serrivomer beanie			+				1

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Saccopharynx ampullaceus			+				1
Eurypharynx pelecanoides			+				1
Clupea harengus			+			+	2
Clupea pallasii	+	+	+				3
Argentina silus			+				1
Bathylagus euryops			+			+	2
Alepocephalus agassízíí			+				1
Alepocephalus bairdii			+				1
Bajacalifornia megalops			+				1
Xenodermichthys copei			+				1
Holtbyrnia sp.			+				1
Mallotus villosus	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Osmerus mordax	+	+	+	+			4
Coregonus artedi	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Coregonus autumnalis	+	+	+				3
Coregonus clupeaformis	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Coregonus laurettae[1]	+[1]	+[1]					0-2
Coregonus nasus	+	+	+				3
Coregonus sardinella	+	+	+				3

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha		+			+[2]		1-2
Oncorhynchus keta		+	+		+[2]		2-3
Oncorhynchus kisutch		+					1
Oncorhynchus nerka		+	+				2
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha		+	+				2
Prosopium cylindraceum	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Salmo salar			+			+	2
Salvelinus alpinus[3]		+	+	+	+	+	5
Salvelinus fontinalis			+	+	+	+	4
Salvelinus malma	+	+					2
Stenodus leucichthys	+	+					2
Cyclothone microdon			+				1
Gonostoma bathyphilum			+				1
Astronesthes cf. *richardsoni*			+				1
Borostomias antarcticus			+				1
Chauliodus sloani			+				1
Malacosteus niger			+				1
Rhadinesthes decimus			+				1
Stomias boa			+				1

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Scopelosaurus lepidus			+				1
Arctozenus risso			+				1
Magnisudis atlantica			+				1
Paralepis coregonoides			+				1
Anotopterus pharao			+				1
Benthosema glacialis			+			+	2
Lampanyctus crocodilus			+				1
Lampanyctus intricarius			+				1
Lampanyctus macdonaldi			+				1
Notoscopelus kroeyerii			+				1
Protomyctophum arcticum			+				1
Symbolophorus veranyi			+			+	2
Bythites fuscus			+				1
Coryphaenoides brevibarbis			+				1
Coryphaenoides guentheri			+				1
Coryphaenoides rupestris			+			+	2
Liomurus carapinus			+				1
Macrourus berglax			+			+	2
Nematonurus armatus			+				1

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Nezumia bairdii			+				1
Trachyrincus murrayi			+				1
Antimora rostrata			+				1
Helargyreus johnsonii			+				1
Lepidion eques			+				1
Gaidropsarus argentatus			+				1
Gaidropsarus ensis			+			+	2
Urophycis chesteri			+			+	2
Arctogadus glacialis	+	+	+			+	4
Boreogadus saida	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Eleginus gracilis	+	+	+				3
Gadus morhua			+			+	2
Gadus ogac	+	+	+	+		+	5
Lota lota			+	+		+	3
Chaenophryne longiceps			+				1
Oneirodes sp.			+				1
Spiniphryne gladisfenae			+				1
Anoplogaster cornuta			+				1
Gasterosteus aculeatus		+	+	+	+	+	5

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Pungitius pungitius	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Sebastes mentella			+			+	2
Sebastes norvegicus			+				1
Artediellus atlanticus			+				1
Artediellus scaber	+	+	+				3
Artediellus uncinatus	+	+	+			+	4
Gymnocanthus tricuspis	+	+	+	+		+	5
Icelus bicornis	+	+	+		+	+	5
Icelus spatula	+	+	+			+	4
Myoxocephalus aenaeas			+			+	2
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus			+				1
Myoxocephalus quadricornis	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Myoxocephalus scorpioides	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Myoxocephalus scorpius	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Triglops murrayi			+			+	2
Triglops nybelini		+	+			+	3
Triglops pingelii	+	+	+	+		+	5
Aspidophoroides monopterygius			+			+	2

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Leptagonus decagonus		+	+			+	3
Ulcina olrikii	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Cottunculus microps			+			+	2
Cottunculus thomsonii			+				1
Cyclopteropsis jordani			+				1
Cyclopterus lumpus			+	+	+	+	4
Eumicrotremus derjugini	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Eumicrotremus spinosus		+	+			+	3
Careproctus longipinnis			+				1
Careproctus reinhardti		+	+			+	3
Liparis atlanticus			+			+	2
Liparis fabricii	+	+	+	+		+	5
Liparis gibbus	+	+	+		+	+	5
Liparis tunicatus	+	+	+			+	4
Paraliparis bathybius			+				1
Paraliparis copei			+				1
Paraliparis garmani			+				1
Rhodichthys regina			+				1
Caristius			+				1

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Gymnelus barsukovi			+				1
Gymnelus bilabrus	+	+					2
Gymnelus knipowitschi		+	+				2
Gymnelus retrodorsalis			+				1
Gymnelus viridis	+	+	+			+	4
Lycenchelys kolthoffi			+			+	2
Lycenchelys muraena			+				1
Lycenchelys paxillus			+				1
Lycenchelys sarsii			+				1
Lycodes adolfi			+				1
Lycodes esmarkii			+			+	2
Lycodes eudipleurostictus			+				1
Lycodes frigidus			+				1
Lycodes jugoricus	+	+	+				3
Lycodes lavalaei			+			+	2
Lycodes luetkenii			+				1
Lycodes marisalbi	+	+	+				3
Lycodes mcallisteri			+				1
Lycodes mucosus	+	+	+			+	4

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Lycodes paamiuti			+				1
Lycodes pallidus			+			+	2
Lycodes polaris	+	+	+			+	4
Lycodes reticulatus			+	+		+	3
Lycodes rossi	+	+	+				3
Lycodes sagittarius	+[1]	+[1]					0-2
Lycodes seminudus		+	+				2
Lycodes terraenovae			+				1
Lycodes vahlii			+			+	2
Lycodonus mirabilis			+				1
Melanostigma atlanticum			+				1
Zoarces americanus			+			+	2
Acantholumpenus mackayi	+	+					2
Chirolophis ascanii			+				1
Eumesogrammus praecisus		+	+		+	+	4
Lumpenus fabricii	+	+	+	+		+	5
Lumpenus lumpretaeformis			+			+	2
Lumpenus maculatus		+	+			+	3
Lumpenus medius		+	+			+	3

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Stichaeus punctatus		+	+	+		+	4
Pholis fasciata			+	+		+	3
Anarhichas denticulatus		+[1]	+			+	2-3
Anarhichas lupus			+			+	2
Anarhichas minor			+			+	2
Anarhichas orientalis		+[1]	+				1-2
Chiasmodon niger			+				1
Ammodytes dubius	+	+	+	+		+	5
Ammodytes hexapterus	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
Aphanopus carbo			+				1
Peprilus triacanthus			+				1
Glyptocephalus cynoglossus			+				1
Hippoglossoides platessoides			+			+	2
Hippoglossoides robustus		+	+				2
Hippoglossus hippoglossus			+				1
Limanda proboscidea			+				1
Platichthys stellatus	+	+	+				3
Pleuronectes glacialis	+	+	+				3
Pleuronectes putnami			+				1

Species/Province-Territory	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	Total
Reinhardtius hippoglossoides		+	+			+	3
Totals	44-46	65-69	179	27	19-21	75	

Notes:

1. Presumed to occur here but not supported as yet by definitive records or specimens.
2. Introduced as fingerlings but did not survive.
3. *Salvelinus alpinus* occurs in two land-locked lakes in northern Yukon only; Yukon coastal records are most likely *S. malma*.

Table 2. Species by Ecozone: 1) James Bay-eastern Hudson Bay, 2) Hudson Bay, 3) Foxe Basin, 4) Hudson Strait, 5) Labrador Sea, 6) Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Nearshore, 7) Baffin Bay-Davis Strait Offshore, 8) Lancaster Sound Region, 9) High Arctic Archipelago, 10) Arctic Basin, 11) Viscount Melville Sound, 12) Queen Maud Gulf, 13) Beaufort Sea-Amundsen Gulf. See Figure 2 also.

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Myxine glutinosa					+		+							2
Lampetra camtschatica													+	1
Hydrolagus affinis				+	+		+							3
Centroscyllium fabricii					+		+							2
Somniosus microcephalus	+	+		+	+	+	+	+						7
Amblyraja hyperborea				+	+	+	+	+					+	6
Amblyraja jenseni				+	+									2
Amblyraja radiata	+			+	+	+	+							5
Bathyraja sp.													+	1
Bathyraja spinicauda				+	+		+							3
Dipturus linteus						+								1
Malacoraja spinacidermis							+							1
Rajella fyllae					+		+							2
Notacanthus chemnitzii					+		+							2
Polyacanthonotus rissoanus					+		+							2

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Synaphobranchus kaupii					+		+							2
Nemichthys scolopaceus					+		+							2
Serrivomer beanii					+		+							2
Saccopharynx ampullaceus					+									1
Eurypharynx pelecanoides					+									1
Clupea harengus	+	+		+				+						4
Clupea pallasii												+	+	2
Argentina silus					+									1
Bathylagus euryops				+	+	+	+							4
Alepocephalus agassizii					+		+							2
Alepocephalus bairdii					+									1
Bajacalifornia megalops					+									1
Xenodermichthys copei					+									1
Holtbyrnia sp.					+		+							2
Mallotus villosus	+	+	+	+		+	+	+				+	+	9
Osmerus mordax		+										+	+	3
Coregonus artedi	+	+		+				+			+	+	+	7
Coregonus autumnalis								+			+	+	+	4

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Coregonus clupeaformis	+	+		+		+		+				+	+	7
Coregonus laurettae[1]													+[1]	0-1
Coregonus nasus												+	+	2
Coregonus sardinella											+	+	+	3
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha		+[2]											+	1-2
Oncorhynchus keta	+[2]	+[2]										+	+	2-4
Oncorhynchus kisutch													+	1
Oncorhynchus nerka												+	+	2
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha												+	+	2
Prosopium cylindraceum	+	+		+								+	+	5
Salmo salar	+	+		+	+		+							5
Salvelinus alpinus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	12
Salvelinus fontinalis	+	+		+										3
Salvelinus malma													+	1
Stenodus leucichthys													+	1
Cyclothone microdon					+	+	+							3
Gonostoma bathyphilum					+									1
Astronesthes cf. *richardsoni*					+									1

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Borostomias antarcticus					+		+							2
Chauliodus sloani					+	+	+							3
Malacosteus niger					+									1
Rhadinesthes decimus					+									1
Stomias boa					+		+							2
Scopelosaurus lepidus					+		+							2
Arctozenus risso				+	+		+							3
Magnisudis atlantica					+									1
Paralepis coregonoides					+		+							2
Anotopterus pharao				+										1
Benthosema glacialis				+	+	+	+							4
Lampanyctus crocodilus				+										1
Lampanyctus intricarius					+									1
Lampanyctus macdonaldi				+	+		+							3
Notoscopelus kroeyerii				+	+		+							3
Protomyctophum arcticum					+		+							2
Symbolophorus veranyi				+										1
Bythites fuscus					+									1

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Coryphaenoides brevibarbis					+									1
Coryphaenoides guentheri					+									1
Coryphaenoides rupestris				+	+		+	+						4
Lionurus carapinus					+									1
Macrourus berglax				+	+	+	+							4
Nematonurus armatus					+									1
Nezumia bairdii					+									1
Trachyrincus murrayi					+									1
Antimora rostrata					+									1
Halargyreus johnsonii					+									1
Lepidion eques				+	+									2
Gaidropsarus argentatus					+	+	+							3
Gaidropsarus ensis				+	+	+	+							4
Urophycis chesteri				+	+									2
Arctogadus glacialis		+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	10
Boreogadus saida	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13
Elegimus gracilis												+	+	2
Gadus morhua				+	+	+	+	+						5

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Gadus ogac	+	+		+	+	+		+				+	+	8
Lota lota	+	+											+	3
Chaenophryne longiceps					+									1
Oneirodes sp.					+		+							2
Spiniphryne gladisfenae					+									1
Anoplogaster cornuta					+									1
Gasterosteus aculeatus	+	+		+		+			+			+	+	7
Pungitius pungitius	+	-		+		+		+			+	+	+	8
Sebastes mentella				+	+	+	+	+						5
Sebastes norvegicus				+	+	+	+	+						5
Artediellus atlanticus					+	+	+							3
Artediellus scaber				+		+		+			+	+	+	6
Artediellus uncinatus				+	+	+	+	+					+	6
Gymnocanthus tricuspis	+	+	+	+		+		+	+		+	+	+	10
Icelus bicornis		+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	10
Icelus spatula	+	+	+	+		+		+	+			+	+	9
Myoxocephalus aenaeas				+										1
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus				+										1

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Myoxocephalus quadricornis	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	11
Myoxocephalus scorpioides	+	+	+	+		+		+			+	+	+	9
Myoxocephalus scorpius	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+			+	+	10
Triglops murrayi	+	+		+	+	+	+							6
Triglops nybelini				+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	8
Triglops pingelii	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	11
Aspidophoroides monopterygius				+	+									2
Leptagonus decagonus	+			+	+	+	+	+				+	+	8
Ulcina olrikii	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+			+	+	10
Cottunculus microps				+	+		+	+						4
Cottunculus thomsonii					+	+								2
Cyclopteropsis jordani				+		+		+						3
Cyclopterus lumpus	+	+		+	+	+	+							6
Eumicrotremus derjugini		+		+		+		+			+	+	+	7
Eumicrotremus spinosus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	11
Careproctus longipinnis				+										1
Careproctus reinhardti	+	+		+	+		+	+				+	+	8

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Liparis atlanticus				+										1
Liparis fabricii	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	11
Liparis gibbus	+	+		+		+	+	+				+	+	8
Liparis tunicatus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	12
Paraliparis bathybius							+							1
Paraliparis copei					+									1
Paraliparis garmani					+		+							2
Rhodichthys regina							+							1
Caristius sp.					+									1
Gymnelus barsukovi				+										1
Gymnelus bilabrus													+	1
Gymnelus knipowitschi												+	+	2
Gymnelus retrodorsalis						+		+	+					3
Gymnelus viridis		+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	10
Lycenchelys kolthoffi				+	+		+							3
Lycenchelys muraena							+							1
Lycenchelys paxillus					+		+							2
Lycenchelys sarsii							+							1
Lycodes adolfi							+							1

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Lycodes esmarkii				+	+	+	+							4
Lycodes eudipleurostictus							+	+						2
Lycodes frigidus										+				1
Lycodes jugoricus												+	+	2
Lycodes lavalaei				+	+	+								3
Lycodes luetkenii							+							1
Lycodes marisalbi									+			+	+	3
Lycodes mcallisteri						+	+							2
Lycodes mucosus			+	+		+		+	+		+	+	+	8
Lycodes paamiuti					+		+							2
Lycodes pallidus	+			+		+	+							4
Lycodes polaris				+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	8
Lycodes reticulatus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					9
Lycodes rossi												+	+	2
Lycodes sagittarius													+[1]	0-1
Lycodes seminudus						+		+				+	+	4
Lycodes terraenovae					+		+							2
Lycodes vahlii				+	+	+	+							4
Lycodonus mirabilis					+		+							2

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Melanostigma atlanticum					+									1
Zoarces americanus				+										1
Acantholumpenus mackayi													+	1
Chirolophis ascanii				+										1
Eumesogrammus praecisus		+		+		+						+	+	5
Lumpenus fabricii	+	+		+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	10
Lumpenus lumpretaeformis	+	+		+		+	+							5
Lumpenus maculatus	+	+	+	+		+	+	+				+	+	9
Lumpenus medius	+			+		+						+	+	5
Stichaeus punctatus	+	+		+	+	+	+					+	+	8
Pholis fasciata	+	+		+				+	+			+		6
Anarhichas denticulatus				+	+		+				+[3]		+[3]	3-5
Anarhichas lupus				+	+		+							3
Anarhichas minor				+	+		+							3
Anarhichas orientalis												+	+[1]	1-2
Chiasmodon niger					+		+							2
Ammodytes dubius	+	+		+		+						+	+	6
Ammodytes hexapterus	+	+		+				+				+	+	6

Species/Ecozones	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Aphanopus carbo					+									1
Peprilus triacanthus					+									1
Glyptocephalus cynoglossus					+									1
Hippoglossoides platessoides	+			+	+	+	+							5
Hippoglossoides robustus												+	+	2
Hippoglossus hippoglossus					+		+							2
Limanda proboscidea												+		1
Platichthys stellatus												+	+	2
Pleuronectes glacialis												+	+	2
Pleuronectes putnami						+								1
Reinhardtius hippoglossoides ·				+	+	+	+	+	+				+	7
Totals	41-42	42-44	18	88	107	65	85	47	24	4	19-20	57	66-70	

Notes:

1. Presumed to occur here but not supported as yet by definitive records or specimens.
2. Introduced as fingerlings but did not survive.
3. Occurrence uncertain.

Table 3. Species by Distribution.

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Myxine glutinosa		+	+	2
Lampetra camtschatica	+		+	2
Hydrolagus affinis		+		1
Centroscyllium fabricii		+		1
Somniosus microcephalus		+	+	2
Amblyraja hyperborea		+	+	2
Amblyraja jenseni		+		1
Amblyraja radiata		+	+	2
Bathyraja sp.				None[1]
Bathyraja spinicauda		+	+	2
Dipturus linteus		+		1
Malacoraja spinacidermis		+		1
Rajella fyllae		+	+	2
Notacanthus chemnitzii		+	+	2
Polyacanthonotus rissoanus		+		1
Synaphobranchus kaupii		+		1
Nemichthys scolopaceus		+		1

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Serrivomer beanii		+		1
Saccopharynx ampullaceus		+		1
Eurypharynx pelecanoides		+		1
Clupea harengus		+	+	2
Clupea pallasii	+		+	2
Argentina silus		+	+	2
Bathylagus euryops		+		1
Alepocephalus agassizii		+		1
Alepocephalus bairdii		+		1
Bajacalifornia megalops		+		1
Xenodermichthys copei		+		1
Holtbyrnia sp.		+		1
Mallotus villosus	+	+	+	3
Osmerus mordax	+	+	+	3
Coregonus artedi	+	+		2
Coregonus autumnalis	+		+	2
Coregonus clupeaformis	+	+	+[2]	3
Coregonus laurettae	+		+	2
Coregonus nasus	+		+	2

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Coregonus sardinella	+		+	2
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	+	+[3]	+	3
Oncorhynchus keta	+		+	2
Oncorhynchus kisutch	+	+[3]		2
Oncorhynchus nerka	+	+[3]		2
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	+	+[3]		2
Prosopium cylindraceum	+	+		2
Salmo salar		+	+	2
Salvelinus alpinus	+	+	+	3
Salvelinus fontinalis		+		1
Salvelinus malma	+		+	2
Stenodus leucichthys	+		+	2
Cyclothone microdon		+		1
Gonostoma bathyphilum		+		1
Astronesthes cf. *richardsoni*		+		1
Borostomias antarcticus		+		1
Chauliodus sloani		+		1
Malacosteus niger		+		1
Rhadinesthes decimus		+		1

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Stomias boa		+		1
Scopelosaurus lepidus		+		1
Arctozenus risso		+	+	2
Magnisudis atlantica		+		1
Paralepis coregonoides		+		1
Anotopterus pharao		+		1
Benthosema glacialis	+	+	+	3
Lampanyctus crocodilus		+		1
Lampanyctus intricarius		+		1
Lampanyctus macdonaldi		+		1
Notoscopelus kroeyerii		+	+	2
Protomyctophum arcticum		+	+	2
Symbolophorus veranyi		+		1
Bythites fuscus		+		1
Coryphaenoides brevibarbis		+		1
Coryphaenoides guentheri		+		1
Coryphaenoides rupestris		+		1
Lionurus carapinus		+		1
Macrourus berglax		+	+	2

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Nematonurus armatus		+		1
Nezumia bairdii		+	+	2
Trachyrincus murrayi		+		1
Antimora rostrata		+		1
Halargyreus johnsonii		+		1
Lepidion eques		+		1
Gaidropsarus argentatus		+	+	2
Gaidropsarus ensis		+		1
Urophycis chesteri		+		1
Arctogadus glacialis	+	+	+	3
Boreogadus saida	+	+	+	3
Eleginus gracilis	+		+	2
Gadus morhua		+	+	2
Gadus ogac	+	+		2
Lota lota	+	+	+	3
Chaenophryne longiceps		+		1
Oneirodes sp.		+		1
Spiniphryne gladisfenae		+		1
Anoplogaster cornuta		+		1

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Gasterosteus aculeatus	+	+	+	3
Pungitius pungitius	+	+	+	3
Sebastes mentella		+	+	2
Sebastes norvegicus		+	+	2
Artediellus atlanticus		+	+	2
Artediellus scaber	+	+	+	3
Artediellus uncinatus		+		1
Gymnocanthus tricuspis	+	+	+	3
Icelus bicornis	+	+	+	3
Icelus spatula	+	+	+	3
Myoxocephalus aenaeas		+		1
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus		+		1
Myoxocephalus quadricornis	+	+	+	3
Myoxocephalus scorpioides	+	+	+	3
Myoxocephalus scorpius	+	+	+	3
Triglops murrayi		+	+	2
Triglops nybelini		+	+	2
Triglops pingelii	+	+	+	3
Aspidophoroides monopterygius	+	+		2

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Leptagonus decagonus	+	+	+	3
Ulcina olrikii	+	+	+	3
Cottunculus microps		+	+	2
Cottunculus thomsonii		+		1
Cyclopteropsis jordani		+	+	2
Cyclopterus lumpus		+	+	2
Eumicrotremus derjugini	+	+	+	3
Eumicrotremus spinosus		+	+	2
Careproctus longipinnis		+	+	2
Careproctus reinhardti		+	+	2
Liparis atlanticus		+		1
Liparis fabricii	+	+	+	3
Liparis gibbus	+	+	+	3
Liparis tunicatus	+	+	+	3
Paraliparis bathybius		+	+	2
Paraliparis copei		+		1
Paraliparis garmani		+		1
Rhodichthys regina		+	+	2
Caristius sp.		+		1

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Gymnelus barsukovi		+	+	2
Gymnelus bilabrus			+	1
Gymnelus knipowitschi			+	1
Gymnelus retrodorsalis		+	+	2
Gymnelus viridis	+	+	+	3
Lycenchelys kolthoffi		+	+	2
Lycenchelys muraena		+	+	2
Lycenchelys paxillus		+		1
Lycenchelys sarsii		+	+	2
Lycodes adolfi		+	+[4]	1-2
Lycodes esmarkii		+	+	2
Lycodes eudipleurostictus	+	+	+	3
Lycodes frigidus		+	+	2
Lycodes jugoricus			+	1
Lycodes lavalaei		+		1
Lycodes luetkenii		+	+	2
Lycodes marisalbi	+		+	2
Lycodes mcallisteri		+		1
Lycodes mucosus	+	+	+	3

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Lycodes paamiuti		+	+	2
Lycodes pallidus		+	+	2
Lycodes polaris	+	+	+	3
Lycodes reticulatus		+	+	2
Lycodes rossi	+		+	2
Lycodes sagittarius	+		+	2
Lycodes seminudus	+	+	+	3
Lycodes terraenovae		+		1
Lycodes vahlii		+	+	2
Lycodonus mirabilis		+		1
Melanostigma atlanticum		+		1
Zoarces americanus		+		1
Acantholumpenus mackayi	+			1
Chirolophis ascanii		+	+	2
Eumesogrammus praecisus	+	+		2
Lumpenus fabricii	+	+	+	3
Lumpenus lumpretaeformis		+	+	2
Lumpenus maculatus	+	+	+	3
Lumpenus medius	+	+	+	3

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Stichaeus punctatus	+	+	+	3
Pholis fasciata	+	+		2
Anarhichas denticulatus		+	+	2
Anarhichas lupus		+	+	2
Anarhichas minor		+	+	2
Anarhichas orientalis	+			1
Chiasmodon niger		+		1
Ammodytes dubius	+	+		2
Ammodytes hexapterus	+	+	+	3
Aphanopus carbo		+		1
Peprilus triacanthus		+		1
Glyptocephalus cynoglossus		+	+	2
Hippoglossoides platessoides		+	+	2
Hippoglossoides robustus	+		+	2
Hippoglossus hippoglossus		+	+	2
Limanda proboscidea	+			1
Platichthys stellatus	+		+	2
Pleuronectes glacialis	+		+	2
Pleuronectes putnami		+		1

Species/Distribution	Alaska	Atlantic	Eurasia	Total
Reinhardtius hippoglossoides	+	+	+	3
Totals	65	166	105-106	

Notes:
1. Egg case from Arctic Canada only.
2. Members of the *Coregonus clupeaformis* group of whitefishes are present in Eurasia as the closely related *C. lavaretus* and *C. pidschian* (or *C. l. pidschian*). The latter taxon is synonymous with Alaskan and possibly Canadian taxa (see text). Given the unresolved taxonomic situation for this group, the association with Eurasia is indicated.
3. Introduced to the area.
4. Occurrence uncertain.

Figure 1. Geographical area covered: marine waters of the Canadian Arctic.

Figure 1. Geographical area covered: marine waters of the Canadian Arctic.

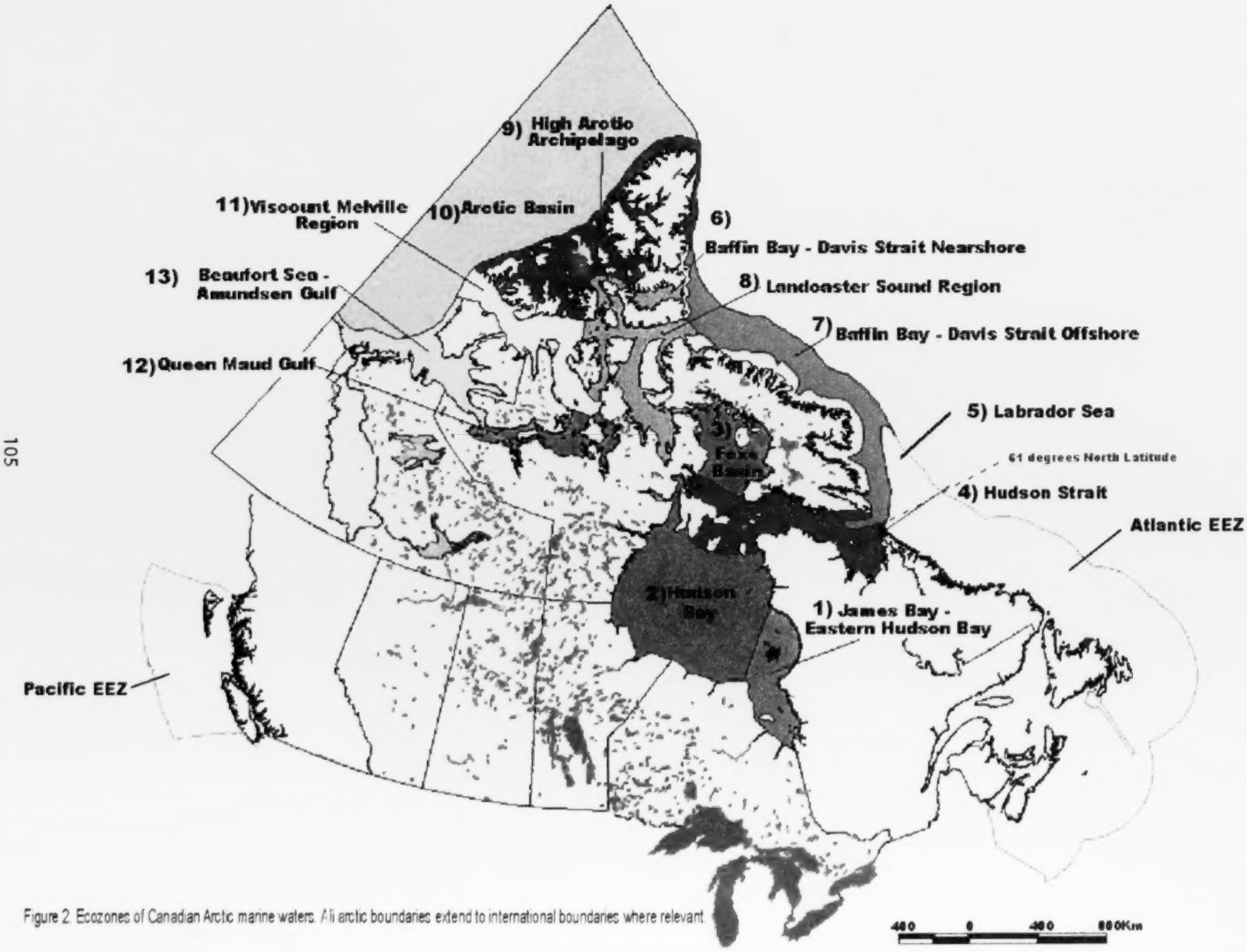
9) High Arctic Archipelago
11) Visoount Melville Region
10) Arctic Basin
6) Baffin Bay - Davis Strait Nearshore
13) Beaufort Sea - Amundsen Gulf
8) Landoaster Sound Region
7) Baffin Bay - Davis Strait Offshore
12) Queen Maud Gulf
5) Labrador Sea
3) Foxe Basin
61 degrees North Latitude
4) Hudson Strait
Atlantic EEZ
2) Hudson Bay
1) James Bay - Eastern Hudson Bay
Pacific EEZ
480 0 480 960Km

Figure 2. Ecozones of Canadian Arctic marine waters. All arctic boundaries extend to international boundaries where relevant.

APPENDIX 1

Appendix Table 1: Alphabetical listing of families of Arctic Marine Fishes by scientific name referenced to page number in the report. Common names in English (E), French (F), Inuktitut (I) and Inuvialuktun (In), and number of species present in the area are also provided.

Scientific Family Name	Common Names	Number of Species	Page Number
Agonidae	Poachers (E), Agones (F)	3	41
Alepocephalidae	Slickheads (E), Alépocéphales (F)	4	14
Ammodytidae	Sand Lances (E), Lançons (F), Tuattuxuyaq, Ammayaq, Qoliiligaq, Qoliiligaît (plural)(I)	2	59
Anarhichadidae	Wolffishes (E), Poissons-loups (F)	4	57
Anoplogastridae	Ogrefishes (E), Ogres (F)	1	35
Anotopteridae	Daggertooths (E), Pharaons (F)	1	27
Argentinidae	Argentines (E), Argentines (F)	1	13
Bathylagidae	Deepsea Smelt (E), Garcettes (F)	1	13
Bythitidae	Livebearing Brotulas (E), Donzelles vivipares (F)	1	29
Caristiidae	Manefishes (E), Caristes (F)	1	47
Chiasmodontidae	Black Swallowers (E), Grands avaleurs (F)	1	58
Chimaeridae	Chimaeras (E), Chimères (F)	1	7
Clupeidae	Herrings (E), Harengs (F)	2	12
Cottidae	Sculpins (E), Chabots (F), Kanayoq, Kanayuq, Kanajoq, Käneyoq, Kanayaq, Kani-oh, Kanajuk, Kanajugak, Kanaiok, Papijjuk (I), Kanayuk (In)	14	37
Cyclopteridae	Lumpfishes (E), Poules de mer (F)	4	43
Dalatiidae	Sleeper Sharks (E), Laimargues (F)	2	8
Eurypharyngidae	Gulpers (E), Grandgousiers (F)	1	12
Gadidae	Cods (E), Morues (F)	6	32
Gasterosteidae	Sticklebacks (E), Épinoches (F), Kakilasak (I)	2	36
Gonostomatidae	Bristlemouths (E), Cyclothones (F)	2	23
Liparidae	Snailfishes (E), Limaces de mer (F), Nipi-shah, Nipisak (I)	10	44
Macrouridae	Grenadiers (E), Grenadiers (F)	8	29
Moridae	Moras (E), Mores (F)	3	31
Myctophidae	Lanternfishes (E), Poissons-lanternes (F)	7	27
Myxinidae	Hagfishes (E), Myxines (F)	1	7
Nemichthyidae	Snipe Eels (E), Avocettes (F)	1	11
Notacanthidae	Tapirfishes (E), Poissons-tapirs à épines (F)	2	10
Notosudidae	Waryfishes (E), Guetteurs (F)	1	25
Oneirodidae	Dreamers (E), Rêveurs (F)	3	35
Osmeridae	Smelts (E), Éperlans (F)	2	15

Scientific Family Name	Common Names	Number of Species	Page Number
Paralepidae	Barracudinas (E), Lussions (F)	3	26
Petromyzontidae	Lampreys (E), Lamproies (F)	1	7
Pholidae	Gunnels (E), Sigouines (F)	1	57
Phycidae	Phycid Hakes (E), Merluches (F)	3	32
Platytroctidae	Tubeshoulders (E), Circés (F)	1	15
Pleuronectidae	Righteye Flounders (E), Plies (F), Nadalna, Natanak, Natarnak, Natarnaq, Nipisarq (I)	9	60
Psychrolutidae	Soft Sculpins (E), Chabots veloutés (F)	2	42
Rajidae	Skates (E), Raies (F)	8	8
Saccopharyngidae	Swallowers (E), Avaleurs (F)	1	12
Salmonidae	Salmons (E), Saumons (F)	17	16
Scorpaenidae	Scorpionfishes (E), Scorpènes (F)	2	36
Serrivomeridae	Sawpalates (E), Serrivomers (F)	1	12
Stichaeidae	Shannies (E), Stichées (F)	8	55
Stomiidae	Scaled Dragonfishes (E), Dragons à écailles (F)	6	24
Stromateidae	Butterfishes (E), Stromatées (F)	1	60
Synaphobranchidae	Cutthroat Eels (E), Anguilles égorgées (F)	1	11
Trichiuridae	Cutlassfishes (E), Trichiures (F)	1	59
Zoarcidae	Eelpouts (E), Lycodes (F), Unernak (I)	31	47

Appendix Table 2. Alphabetical listing of fish species by scientific name referenced to page number in the report. Species newly recorded from the Canadian Arctic (* n=28) and/or Canadian fauna generally (# n=13) are indicated.

Scientific Name	New to Arctic	New to Canada	Page
Acantholumpenus mackayi (Gilbert, 1896)			55
Alepocephalus agassizii Goode and Bean 1883			14
Alepocephalus bairdii Goode and Bean, 1879			14
Amblyraja hyperborea (Collett, 1879)			8
Amblyraja jenseni (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1950)	*		9
Amblyraja radiata (Donovan, 1808)			9
Ammodytes dubius Reinhardt, 1837			59
Ammodytes hexapterus Pallas, 1814			59
Anarhichas denticulatus Krøyer, 1845			57
Anarhichas lupus Linnaeus, 1758			58
Anarhichas minor Olafsen, 1772			58
Anarhichas orientalis Pallas, 1814			58
Anoplogaster cornuta (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833)	*		35
Anotopterus pharao Zugmayer, 1911			27
Antimora rostrata (Günther, 1878)			31
Aphanopus carbo Lowe, 1839			59
Arctogadus glacialis (Peters, 1872)			33
Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte, 1840)			26
Argentina silus (Ascanius, 1775)			13
Artediellus atlanticus Jordan and Evermann, 1898			37
Artediellus scaber Knipowitsch, 1907			37
Artediellus uncinatus (Reinhardt, 1835)			38
Aspidophoroides monopterygius (Bloch, 1786)			41
Astronesthes cf. *richardsoni* (Poey, 1852)		#	24
Bajacalifornia megalops (Lütken, 1898)			14
Bathylagus euryops Goode and Bean, 1896			13
Bathyraja sp.			9
Bathyraja spinicauda (Jensen, 1914)			9
Benthosema glacialis (Reinhardt, 1837)			27
Boreogadus saida (Lepechin, 1774)			33
Borostomias antarcticus (Lönnberg, 1905)			24
Bythites fuscus Reinhardt, 1837		#	29
Careproctus longipinnis Burke, 1912	*		44
Careproctus reinhardti (Krøyer, 1862)			44
Caristius sp.			47
Centroscyllium fabricii (Reinhardt, 1825)			8

Scientific Name	New to Arctic	New to Canada	Page
Chaenophryne longiceps Regan, 1925	*		35
Chauliodus sloani Bloch and Schneider, 1801			24
Chiasmodon niger Johnson, 1864	*		58
Chirolophis ascanii (Walbaum, 1792)			55
Clupea harengus Linnaeus, 1758			13
Clupea pallasii Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847			13
Coregonus artedi Le Sueur, 1818			16
Coregonus autumnalis (Pallas, 1776)			17
Coregonus clupeaformis (Mitchill, 1818)			17
Coregonus laurettae Bean, 1881			18
Coregonus nasus (Pallas, 1776)			18
Coregonus sardinella Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1848			19
Coryphaenoides brevibarbis (Goode and Bean, 1896)	*		29
Coryphaenoides guentheri (Vaillant, 1888)			29
Coryphaenoides rupestris Gunner, 1765			29
Cottunculus microps Collett, 1875			42
Cottunculus thomsonii Günther, 1882			43
Cyclopteropsis jordani Soldatov in Soldatov and Popov, 1929			43
Cyclopterus lumpus Linnaeus, 1758			43
Cyclothone microdon (Günther, 1878)			23
Dipturus linteus (Fries, 1838)	*		10
Eleginus gracilis (Tilesius, 1810)			33
Eumesogrammus praecisus (Krøyer, 1837)			55
Eumicrotremus derjugini Popov, 1926			43
Eumicrotremus spinosus (Fabricius in Müller, 1776)			44
Eurypharynx pelecanoides Vaillant, 1882			12
Gadus morhua Linnaeus, 1758			34
Gadus ogac Richardson, 1836			34
Gaidropsarus argentatus (Reinhardt, 1837)			32
Gaidropsarus ensis (Reinhardt, 1837)			32
Gasterosteus aculeatus Linnaeus, 1758			36
Glyptocephalus cynoglossus (Linnaeus, 1758)	*		60
Gonostoma bathyphilum (Vaillant in Filhol, 1884)	*		23
Gymnelus barsukovi Chernova, 1999		#	47
Gymnelus bilabrus Andriashev, 1937		#	47
Gymnelus knipowitschi Chernova, 1999		#	47
Gymnelus retrodorsalis Le Danois, 1913			48
Gymnelus viridis (Fabricius, 1780)			48

Scientific Name	New to Arctic	New to Canada	Page
Gymnocanthus tricuspis (Reinhardt, 1830)			38
Halargyreus johnsonii Günther, 1862			31
Hippoglossoides platessoides (Fabricius, 1780)			60
Hippoglossoides robustus Gill and Townsend, 1897			61
Hippoglossus hippoglossus (Linnaeus, 1758)			61
Holtbyrnia sp.	*		15
Hydrolagus affinis (Capello, 1868)	*		7
Icelus bicornis (Reinhardt, 1840)			38
Icelus spatula Gilbert and Burke, 1912			38
Lampanyctus crocodilus (Risso, 1810)			27
Lampanyctus intricarius Tåning, 1928	*		27
Lampanyctus macdonaldi (Goode and Bean, 1896)			28
Lampetra camtschatica (Tilesius, 1811)			7
Lepidion eques (Günther, 1887)			31
Leptagonus decagonus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)			42
Limanda proboscidea Gilbert, 1896			61
Lionurus carapinus (Goode and Bean, 1883)	*		30
Liparis atlanticus (Jordan and Evermann, 1898)			45
Liparis fabricii Krøyer, 1847			45
Liparis gibbus Bean, 1881			45
Liparis tunicatus Reinhardt, 1837			45
Lota lota (Linnaeus, 1758)			34
Lumpenus fabricii (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836)			56
Lumpenus lumpretaeformis (Walbaum, 1792)			56
Lumpenus maculatus (Fries, 1837)			56
Lumpenus medius Reinhardt, 1837			56
Lycenchelys kolthoffi Jensen, 1904			48
Lycenchelys muraena (Collett, 1878)		#	48
Lycenchelys paxillus (Goode and Bean, 1879)	*		49
Lycenchelys sarsii (Collett, 1871)		#	49
Lycodes adolfi Nielsen and Fosså, 1993			49
Lycodes esmarkii Collett, 1875			49
Lycodes eudipleurostictus Jensen, 1902		#	50
Lycodes frigidus Collett, 1879			50
Lycodes jugoricus Knipowitsch, 1906			50
Lycodes lavalaei Vladykov and Tremblay, 1936			50
Lycodes luetkenii Collett, 1880		#	51
Lycodes marisalbi Knipowitsch, 1906		#	51
Lycodes mcallisteri Møller, 2001		#	51
Lycodes mucosus Richardson, 1855			51

Scientific Name	New to Arctic	New to Canada	Page
Lycodes paamiuti Møller, 2001		#	52
Lycodes pallidus Collett, 1879			52
Lycodes polaris (Sabine, 1824)			52
Lycodes reticulatus Reinhardt, 1835			52
Lycodes rossi Malmgren, 1865			53
Lycodes sagittarius McAllister, 1976			53
Lycodes seminudus Reinhardt, 1837			53
Lycodes terraenovae Collett, 1896			53
Lycodes vahlii Reinhardt, 1831			54
Lycodonus mirabilis Goode and Bean, 1883			54
Macrourus berglax Lacepède, 1801			30
Magnisudis atlantica (Krøyer, 1868)	*		26
Malacosteus niger Ayres, 1848	*		24
Malacoraja spinacidermis (Barnard, 1923)			10
Mallotus villosus (Müller, 1776)			15
Melanostigma atlanticum Koefoed, 1952	*		54
Myoxocephalus aenaeas (Mitchill, 1814)	*		39
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus (Mitchill, 1814)	*		39
Myoxocephalus quadricornis (Linnaeus, 1758)			39
Myoxocephalus scorpioides (Fabricius, 1780)			40
Myoxocephalus scorpius (Linnaeus, 1758)			40
Myxine glutinosa Linnaeus, 1758			7
Nematonurus armatus (Hector, 1875)	*		30
Nemichthys scolopaceus Richardson, 1848	*		11
Nezumia bairdii (Goode and Bean, 1877)			30
Notacanthus chemnitzii Bloch, 1788			10
Notoscopelus kroeyerii (Malm, 1861)			28
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha (Walbaum, 1792)			19
Oncorhynchus keta (Walbaum, 1792)			19
Oncorhynchus kisutch (Walbaum, 1792)	*		19
Oncorhynchus nerka (Walbaum, 1792)	*		20
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Walbaum, 1792)			20
Oneirodes sp.			35
Osmerus mordax (Mitchill, 1814)			16
Paralepis coregonoides Risso, 1820			26
Paraliparis bathybius (Collett, 1879)			46
Paraliparis copei Goode and Bean, 1896			46
Paraliparis garmani Burke, 1912			46
Peprilus triacanthus (Peck, 1804)	*		60
Pholis fasciata (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)			57

Scientific Name	New to Arctic	New to Canada	Page
Platichthys stellatus (Pallas, 1788)			61
Pleuronectes glacialis Pallas, 1776			62
Pleuronectes putnami (Gill, 1864)			62
Polyacanthonotus rissoanus (de Filippi and Vérany, 1857)			11
Pungitius pungitius (Linnaeus, 1758)			36
Prosopium cylindraceum (Pallas in Pennant, 1784)			20
Protomyctophum arcticum (Lütken, 1892)			28
Rajella fyllae (Lütken, 1887)			10
Reinhardtius hippoglossoides (Walbaum, 1792)			62
Rhadinesthes decimus (Zugmayer, 1911)		#	25
Rhodichthys regina Collett, 1879			46
Saccopharynx ampullaceus (Harwood, 1827)			12
Salmo salar Linnaeus, 1758			21
Salvelinus alpinus (Linnaeus, 1758)			21
Salvelinus fontinalis (Mitchill, 1814)			22
Salvelinus malma (Walbaum, 1792)			22
Scopelosaurus lepidus (Krefft and Maul, 1955)			25
Sebastes mentella Travin, 1951			37
Sebastes norvegicus (Ascanius, 1772)			37
Serrivomer beanii Gill and Ryder, 1883	*		12
Somniosus microcephalus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)			8
Spiniphryne gladisfenae (Beebe, 1932)			35
Stenodus leucichthys (Güldenstädt, 1772)			23
Stichaeus punctatus (Fabricius, 1780)			57
Stomias boa (Risso, 1810)			25
Symbolophorus veranyi (Moreau, 1888)	*		28
Synaphobranchus kaupii Johnson, 1862			11
Trachyrincus murrayi Günther, 1887			31
Triglops murrayi Günther, 1888			41
Triglops nybelini Jensen, 1944			41
Triglops pingelii Reinhardt, 1837			41
Ulcina olrikii (Lütken, 1876)			42
Urophycis chesteri (Goode and Bean, 1879)			32
Xenodermichthys copei (Gill, 1884)	*		15
Zoarces americanus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)	*		54